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ABSTRACT

Presented is a series of 88 lessons designed by classroom teachers to help junior high school students reinforce social studies skills. Lessons are categorized into four main skill areas: (1) using reference aids; (2) understanding tables, graphs, and cartoons; (3) developing graphic skills; and (4) evaluating information. For each skill area, information is presented on general objectives, skill categories, vocabulary, and materials. The lessons, presented in the form of worksheets which students are directed to complete, can be used in any sequence, emphasize general social studies concepts, and can be used in a wide variety of courses and grade level settings. Activities involve students in filling in the blanks, analyzing readings, discussing issues in class, answering questions about graphs, charts, and tables, and interpreting tables of contents. By participating in the program, students will reinforce skills such as using library reference aids, using books and magazines, constructing and interpreting tables, graphs, and cartoons, identifying continents and oceans, reading map directions, locating places on maps and globes, calculating mileage, identifying fact, opinion, and bias, identifying primary and secondary sources, and assessing source reliability. The document is presented in loose leaf format to facilitate removal and duplication of material.

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SELECTED SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

.88 Reinforcement Lessons For Secondary Students

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND
USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM

Edited by Stuart Stockhaus

Developed by

Vernon Ege, Hosterman Junior High School
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Robbinsdale (Minnesota) Area Schools

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education

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Boulder Colorado

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PREFACE

One of the primary missions of ERIC/CESS is to search out worthy social studies materials which, because they have not been commercially published or distributed, would otherwise be denied the audience they deserve.

Among the more eligible of these documents, we have found, are classroom materials developed by local teachers or school districts. With the exception of those that have been collected by state education departments or described in state social studies newsletters, we are seldom able to learn much about such materials. That surprising proportion of those few we have had access to are deserving of wider dissemination.

This bulletin represents a happy exception to that general rule. In this case, a group of five junior-high-school teachers from a suburban Minnesota school district had developed a successful series of lessons specifically designed to reinforce those social studies skills in which (as was revealed by a pretest) their students were most likely to be deficient. With the help and coordination of Dr. Stuart Stockhaus, social studies coordinator for the district, they revised and reworked the lessons in order to make them more appropriate and useful for a broader audience. The lessons are being presented here in a loose-leaf format so that they may easily be made and duplicated.

We are pleased to include these skill reinforcement lessons as part of our ongoing effort to provide practical resources for classroom teachers.

James E. Davis
Associate Director, ERIC/CESS and SSEC

EDITOR'S NOTE

These skill-reinforcement lessons are primarily the work of five junior-high-school social studies teachers: Vernon Ege, Loren Gelle, Virginia Peterson, Zenith Santee, and Jane Warren. During the time the lessons were written, all five authors were teaching in Independent School District 281, Robbinsdale (Minnesota) Area Schools--Gelle and Peterson at Plymouth Junior High, Ege at Hosterman Junior High, Santee at Robbinsdale Junior High, and Warren at Sandburg Junior High.

Originally developed as one component of a diagnostic testing and remediation model for junior-high-school students in our district, these lessons were designed to help students acquire and strengthen specific skills and subskills in certain critical areas. Because they are neither sequential nor content-specific, the lessons can be used in a wide variety of course and grade-level settings, either with individual students or with an entire class. Two or more lessons have been provided for each subskill; some students may need to complete only one of the exercises in order to attain the desired learning objective, while others may need further work and reinforcement.

During the five years that we have used the program in our district, teachers have found it to be effective not only with junior-high students but also for senior-high students who need remediation. We have also used the lessons with students who are being mainstreamed at both junior-high and senior-high levels. We hope that other districts that use these materials will find them as useful as we have.

Stuart Stockhaus
District Social Studies Coordinator
Independent School District 281
Robbinsdale (Minnesota) Area Schools

New Hope, Minnesota
June 1978

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1. USING REFERENCE AIDS (LESSONS 1-17)

Social studies teachers expect secondary students to be able to locate and effectively use reference materials. The lessons in this section are designed to help students use such reference aids in books as well as locate and use library resources.

Three subskills have been treated in this section: (1) using aids in books and magazines, (2) using library reference aids, and (3) using general reference books. Two or three lessons have been provided for each subskill. These lessons are not sequential: each is complete in itself and may be used independently. A teacher may choose to have students complete one or all the lessons for reinforcement of each subskill.

Generally, no special materials are required for this section except for the lessons on using general reference books. For these lessons, encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, and recent almanacs will be needed. For the lessons on using library reference aids, it would be useful to take the students to the school or local library and let them look at and work with an actual card catalog and issues of the *Readers' Guide*.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 1, BOOKS

The table of contents in a book is always located near the beginning of the book. It is a list of the titles and page numbers of the chapters in the book.

Using the information in the statements above, choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow.

1. The table of contents is found in what part of a book? _____
 A. Beginning
 B. Middle
 C. End
2. The table of contents is a list of what kinds of things in a book?

 A. Words
 B. Ideas
 C. Chapter titles
3. Besides the title, what other information does the table of contents give about each chapter? _____
 A. Page number
 B. Difficulty
 C. Degree of importance

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 1. BOOKS

Page 2

Here is the table of contents from the book: *Petticoat Politics* by Doris Faber (West Caldwell, N.J.: Lothrop, 1967). Read it carefully and then choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

Table of Contents A

<u>Chapter No.</u>	<u>Chapter Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	Half a Pair of Scissors?	9
2	Behind the Bar	22
3	Why, Lizzie, Thee Will Make Us Ridiculous!	32
4	Enter Susan	42
5	Of Bloomers and Ballots	53
6	"It's the Negro Hour!"	63
7	Comes the Revolution	74
8	Jail	86
9	The Wild Women of England	102

4. The country mentioned in Chapter 9 is _____

- A. United States
- B. Negro
- C. England

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 1, BOOKS

Page 3

5. Girls' names are used in two of the chapter titles. These are the titles of which two chapters? _____

A. 4 and 9

B. 3 and 4

C. 5 and 8

6. If you do not know what bloomers or ballots are, you might find out by starting to read on what page? _____

A. 1

B. 9

C. 53

7. As far as you can tell from looking at the page numbers on which the chapters start, about how many pages long is each chapter? _____

A. 6 to 8

B. 10 to 12

C. 16 to 18

8. According to the table of contents, does this book have an index?

A. Yes

B. No

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 1, BOOKS

Page 4

The following sample table of contents is from *Modern Sociology* by M.R. Köller and H.C. Couse (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969).

Read it and then choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

Table of Contents B

<u>Chapter No.</u>	<u>Chapter Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	The Science of Sociology	2
2	Studying Human Groups	16
3	The Meaning of Culture	30
4	Cultural Variations	43
5	Cultural Values and Social Control	63
6	The Individual and His Personality	76
7	Social Class Systems	90
8	Social Institutions	113
9	The Family	116

9. In which chapter would you find information about the meaning of culture? _____

A. 3

B. 5

C. 7

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 1, BOOKS

Page 5

10. On which page does the chapter on social class systems begin?

A. 20

B. 90

C. 75

11. If you were interested in knowing how cultures vary, to which chapter would you turn? _____

A. 4

B. 8

C. 6

12. On what page does the chapter called "Minority Groups" begin?

A. 30

B. 113

C. Answer not given

13. Which one of the following three chapters appears to be the longest?

A. 3

B. 7

C. 8

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 1, BOOKS

Page 6

14. Does Table of Contents B list either an index or a glossary?

C

A. Yes

B. No

15. In what order are the titles of the chapters in the table of contents listed? _____

A. In alphabetical order

B. In the order in which they appear in the book

C. In order of their importance

This is the end of Lesson 1.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE CONTENTS: LESSON 2, BOOKS

The table of contents in a book is always located near the beginning of the book. It is a list of the titles and page numbers of the chapters in the book.

Here is the table of contents from the book *Kon-Tiki* by Thor Heyerdahl (New York: Pocket Books, 1951). Read it carefully and then choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

Table of Contents

<u>Chapter No.</u>	<u>Chapter Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	A Theory	9
2	An Expedition Is Born	20
3	To South America	41
4	Across the Pacific	71
5	Halfway	96
6	Across the Pacific	128
7	To the South Sea Islands	168
8	Publisher's Note	231
	Index	232

1. Which one of the following pieces of information is found in this table of contents? _____

- A. The book is more than 200 pages long
- B. The book is about sailboats
- C. The story begins on page 1

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 2, BOOKS

Page 2

2. According to this table of contents, the book *Kon-Tiki* is about which body of water? _____
 - A. The Atlantic Ocean
 - B. The Gulf of Mexico
 - C. The Pacific Ocean
3. How many chapters are in the book *Kon-Tiki*? _____
 - A. 1
 - B. 8
 - C. 10
4. Which one of the following pieces of information is provided by the table of contents? _____
 - A. What page in the book tells something about Thor Heyerdahl
 - B. Which chapter in the book gives background information about the expedition
 - C. The name of the author of the book
5. Which two chapters in the book probably give the most information about the Pacific Ocean? _____
 - A. 7 and 8
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. 4 and 6

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

Name _____

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TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 2, BOOKS

Page 3

6. On what page does the chapter about the South Sea Islands begin?

A. 71

B. 168

C. 199

7. Which of the following three chapters is the longest? _____

A. 2

B. 8

C. 6

Questions 8-14 ask you to decide whether or not you could find certain kinds of information by looking in the table of contents of this book. Write "A" if the table of contents would give you that information; write "B" if you could not find that information by looking in the table of contents.

8. On what page you would find a map _____

A. Yes

B. No

9. The page number on which the index begins _____

A. Yes

B. No

Go on to the next page of this lesson,

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 2, BOOKS

Page 4

10. The exact number of pages in the book _____

A. Yes

B. No

11. The author's name _____

A. Yes

B. No

12. The page on which Chapter 5 begins _____

A. Yes

B. No

13. Which part of the story takes place in Polynesia _____

A. Yes

B. No

14. The fact that the story is about a raft trip _____

A. Yes

B. No

This is the end of Lesson 2.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 3, MAGAZINES

The table of contents in a magazine is always located near the front of the magazine. It is a list of the titles of the articles in the magazine and the pages on which they begin.

Here is the table of contents of the January 1977 issue of National Geographic magazine. Read it carefully and use it to answer the questions that follow.

Table of Contents A

<u>Article Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Mars, as Vikings See It	3
... the Search for Life	9
Cuba Today	32
Puget Sound, Sea Gate of the Northwest	71
The Gentle Yams of Orchid Island	98
Pakistan's Wild Frontier	111
Mystery of the Medicine Wheels	140

- How many articles are in this magazine? _____
 A. 1
 B. 4
 C. 7
- Which one of the following pieces of information is found in this table of contents? _____

on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 3, MAGAZINES

Page 2

- A. Two stories are about the planet Mars
 - B. All of the stories are about the same topic
 - C. The story about Cuba starts on page 71
3. Which one of the following pieces of information is found in the table of contents? _____
- A. The names of the people who wrote the articles
 - B. The page on which the story about medicine wheels starts
 - C. Which page in the magazine contains a map of Orchid Island
4. Which story might contain information about Cuban Premier, Fidel Castro?

- A. Mars, as Vikings See It
 - B. Cuba Today
 - C. Pakistan's Wild Frontier
5. Which story is the shortest? _____
- A. Mars, as Vikings See It
 - B. Mars, the Search for Life
 - C. Mystery of the Medicine Wheels

Here is the table of contents of the January 1978 issue of *National Geographic*. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 3, MAGAZINES

Page 3

Table of Contents B

<u>Article Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Moscow, the City Around Red Square	2
Treasures of the Tsars	24
Zulu King Weds a Swazi Princess	47
The Hudson: "That River's Alive"	62
A Bad Time to Be a Crocodile	90
New Zealand's Milford Track	112
Man-Powered Flight at Last	130

6. How many articles are in this issue of the magazine? _____

A. 1

B. 4

C. 7

7. Which of the following pieces of information is found in the table of contents? _____

A. Every issue of *National Geographic* contains seven articles

B. One article in this issue is about alligators

C. The article about the tsars starts on page 24

8. Which article might contain information about the history of flying?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS: LESSON 3, MAGAZINES

Page 4

A. Man-Powered Flight at Last

B. The Hudson: "That River's Alive"

C. A Bad Time to Be a Crocodile

9. The country mentioned in this table of contents is _____

A. United States

B. Africa

C. New Zealand

10. What is this issue of the *National Geographic* about? _____

A. Many places and things

B. Russia

C. Animals around the world

This is the end of Lesson 3.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

Name _____

Class _____

INDEX LESSON 4

An index of a book lists, in alphabetical order, some of the subjects mentioned in a book. It also lists the numbers of the pages on which each subject is discussed. The index is usually found at the end of a book.

Using the information in the statements above, choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1. What kinds of things in a book are listed in the index? _____
 - A. Subjects
 - B. Words
 - C. Chapters

2. Besides a list of the subjects discussed in a book, what other information does an index give? _____
 - A. The number of pages in the book
 - B. The page or pages on which each subject is discussed
 - C. How much the book costs

3. In what kind of order are the subjects in the index organized? _____
 - A. In alphabetical order
 - B. In order of their importance
 - C. In the same order that they appear in the book

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

INDEX: LESSON 4

Page 2

Here is part of the index from the book *Holidays Around the World*, by Joseph Gaer (Waltham, Mass.: Little Brown, 1953). The number or numbers listed after each subject indicate the pages on which that subject is discussed.

Note that two of the subjects ("Christmas" and "Holiday") are also broken down into more specific subjects. For example, the index tells you that three of the pages dealing with "Christmas" include information about a Christmas "tree."

You also need to know that the letters in parentheses after some subjects stand for particular religions. For example, "(H)" after "Bali Worship Day" stands for the Hindu religion, and "(Chr)" stands for the Christian religion, or Christianity.

Read this sample index carefully and use the information it contains to choose the best answers to the questions that follow. Some of the questions will give you more information about the index.

Index A

Adam's birthday.	94, 179
Adoration of the Magi.	164
Bali Worship Day (H).	72
Birthday of the Moon (C).	10, 43-44
Ceres, Roman goddess.	159-160
Christmas (Chr).	10, 130-137; tree. 131, 134-135;
Eve.	132-133; carols. 132; Day. 134

Go on the next page of this lesson.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

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INDEX: LESSON 4

Page 3

Feast of Ramadan (M) 175-177

Egg, as symbol 150

Hadassah, called Esther 114

Halloween 155-157

High Holy Days (J) 94-100

Holiday of, the Alligator (H) 58; Incarnations (H)

60-64; Tabernacles (J) 100; Seven Weeks (J)

127-128; First Fruits (J) 128

4. Which one of the following three index entries is a holiday observed by people of the Hindu religion (H)? _____

A. High Holy Days

B. Birthday of the Moon

C. Bali Worship Day

5. Which one of the following three index entries is not a religious holiday? _____

A. Holiday of the Alligator

B. Feast of Ramadan

C. Hadassah

6. If you wanted to find out more about Adam's birthday, to which two pages would you turn? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

INDEX: LESSON 4

Page 4

7. Only one Moslem (M) holiday is listed. What is it called?

8. (C) stands for Confucianism. In the sample index, only one holiday is listed for this religion. What is it called? _____

9. If you look closely at the index entry for "Holiday of," you will see that these two words are the first words in the full names of five different holidays. What are the full names of the three Jewish (J) celebrations? _____

The following sample index is from *An American Revolutionary War Reader*, edited by Donald J. Sobol (New York: Franklin Watts, 1964).

Read it carefully and use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Index B

Adams, Samuel. 13, 106

Allen, Ethan. 67, 106-107, 168, 170

Arnold, Benedict. 170, 208

as brigadier general. 207

Canadian campaign. 172

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Connecticut raid of. 217

escape of. 205-206

treason of. 120-124, 202

George Washington and. 156

"Black Dick" (see Howe, Richard)

Crises, The (Paine). 72-73

Dawes, William. 9, 13

Howe, Richard. 58, 175, 185, 193

Paine, Thomas. 34, 72-73, 111

Treason. 120 (see also Benedict Arnold)

Vulture (warship). 124, 206

10. Look up "*The Crises*." What name is given in parentheses after that entry? _____

11. Look for an entry that matches your answer to question 10. Two of the pages listed for that entry are also listed for "*The Crises*." What are they? _____

12. One of the subjects listed under the entry "Benedict Arnold" also has its own entry in the sample index. Which subject is this?

Go on to the next page of _____ lesson.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

Name _____

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INDEX: LESSON 4

Page 6

13. To what four pages could you turn to find out about "Black Dick"?

14. Which of the index entries has to do with a warship?

This is the end of Lesson 4.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

Name _____

Class _____

INDEX: LESSON 5

An index for a book lists, in alphabetical order, some of the subjects mentioned in a book. It also lists the numbers of the pages on which each subject is discussed. The index is usually found at the end of a book.

Here is part of the index from *The French and Indian War*, by Col. Red Reeder (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1972). Read it and use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Index A

Acadians. 64, 82

Codfish industry. 28, 29, 127

Coueurs de bois. 36

Cumberland, Fort. 69, 79

Detroit, Fort. 163

Duquesne, Fort. 51, 60, 64, 73, 74, 130, 132, 133

Forts: Albany. 88

 Cumberland. 69, 79

 Detroit. 163

 Frontenac. 98, 102, 127

Fur trade. 35, 55, 127, 160

Huger, Isaac. 179

Iroquois (see Six Nations)

Jesuits. 21

Six Nations (Iroquois Confederacy). 34

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Name _____

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INDEX: LESSON 5

Page 2

Washington, George. 44, 71, 79, 130, 131

and Forbes. 129

helps Braddock. 66

re future of country. 51

at start of war. 52, 53

1. On what page would you expect to find a description of the fur trade during the French and Indian War? _____
2. How many pages in this book talk about *coureurs de bois*?

3. In checking the listing on the Iroquois, you are directed to look elsewhere. On what page would you find information about the Iroquois?

4. Some of the entries in the sample index are listed more than once.
Name one of these entries. _____
5. In this sample index, which subject (including its subtopics) lists the largest number of pages? _____
6. Where in a book would you usually find the index? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

INDEX: LESSON 5

Page 3

- A. Beginning
- B. Middle
- C. End

7. What kind of information does an index in a book provide about the subjects of the entries? _____

- A. The pages on which each subject is discussed
- B. The number of words used in discussing each subject
- C. Definitions of the subjects

The following sample index is from the book *Prehistoric America*, by Anne Terry White. (New York: Random House, 1951). Use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Index B

Agassiz, Lake.	104
Atlatls.	142, 144
Bering Strait.	129
Bonneville Lake, Utah	100-101
"Cardiff Giant".	108
Chalk lands.	33, 35
Dragons.	34, 35
Equus, the modern horse.	93-96

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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Page 4

Flints. 116-120, 161

Geological time. 169-178

Grand Canyon. 22-27, 173

Java man. 107, 109

"Minnesota Man". 110-114

Mound builders. 154-167

Obsidian. 163-166

Petrified wood. 29

Quicksand. 47, 53-54

8. On what page in the book is "Minnesota Man" first mentioned? _____

9. If you knew nothing about "atlatls," on what pages would you expect to find information about that subject? _____

10. What two lakes are listed in the sample index? _____

11. On how many pages is "quicksand" discussed? _____

12. How many pages discuss the Grand Canyon? _____

13. How many subjects listed in this index are discussed on only one page?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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INDEX: LESSON 5

Page 5

14. Which subject in the index is discussed on the most pages?

15. In some cases, the same page is listed for more than one subject.

This is true for one of the following pairs of subjects. Which one?

A. Flints and Bering Strait

B. Grand Canyon and geological time

C. Java man and obsidian

This is the end of Lesson 5.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

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Class _____

INDEX: LESSON 6

An index of a book lists, in alphabetical order, some of the subjects mentioned in a book. It also lists the numbers of the pages on which each subject is discussed. An index is usually found at the end of a book.

Here is part of the index from *Aborigines of Australia* by Olga Hoyt (West Caldwell, N.J.: Lothrop, 1969). Read it and use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Index A

Aborigine, meaning of. 11-12

Aborigines

arrival of, in Australia. 14-15

daily life of. 24-30

description of. 12

race of. 14

social organization of. 33-36

Animals

dingo. 14, 23-24, 38, 71, 97-98

kangaroo. 19, 25-27, 58, 63, 67, 70-71, 79-80, 96

koala. 71, 80, 98

rabbit. 25

Billabong. 98

Boomerang. see Weapons

Clans. 34

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Name _____

Class _____

INDEX: LESSON 6

Page 2

Digging stick. 27, 39, 49, 55, 67

Education. 114, 119-120

1. On what page of the book would you look to find out what a billabong is?

2. On what page would expect to find a description of an aborigine?

3. On *how many* pages of this book is the kangaroo mentioned? (Be sure to count them all.)

4. Of the following three subjects, which one is talked about on the *fewest* pages?

A. Aborigine, meaning of

B. Digging stick

C. Rabbit

5. What page number is listed for both kangaroo and koala? _____

6. If you wanted to find out about boomerangs, you would be directed to another subject within the index. What is this subject?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

INDEX: LESSON 6

Page 3

7. Look at the sample index under the subject "Animals." In what order are the different animals listed? _____

- A. In alphabetical order
- B. In order of decreasing size
- C. In the order in which they appear in the book

Here is a part of the index from a book on public opinion entitled *What Do You Think?* by Ruth Short (Abilene, Texas: Quality Publications, 1972). Read it and use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Index B

facts. 130-138

family, influence on opinions. 37-42

flattery. 136-137

Gallup Poll. 13, 15-16, 99, 100, 110-114, 148, 149, 150

income of teenagers. 88

interviewing. 173-174

key groups in political research. 115-116

Louis Harris. 110, 116

Negro families, consumer behavior. 79-80

opinion. 14 (see also political opinion forming. 32-50)

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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INDEX: LESSON 6

Page 4

polls as expression of public opinion. 99-100

judging. 114-115

private. 115

public. 110-114

8. If you wanted to find out how to judge polls, to what pages would you turn? _____
9. Which subject is discussed on pages 173-174?

10. Which of the following subjects is discussed on the *most* pages?

- A. Gallup Poll
- B. Polls, private
- C. Opinion forming.
11. The subject "opinion" has a "see also" note. To what subject does the "see also" note direct you to turn? _____
12. In what part of a book is the index usually found? _____
- A. Beginning
- B. Middle
- C. End

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

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INDEX: LESSON 6

Page 5

13. What kinds of things in a book are listed in the index? _____

- A. Chapter titles
- B. Subjects
- C. Definitions of terms

14. In what kind of order are the subjects in the index listed?

- A. In order of their importance
- B. In the order in which they appear in the book
- C. In alphabetical order

15. Besides a list of some of the subjects mentioned in a book, what other information does an index contain? _____

- A. Definitions of terms used in the book
- B. Titles of the chapters in the book
- C. Numbers of the pages on which each subject is discussed

This is the end of Lesson 6.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 7

The glossary of a book provides definitions of some of the words used in the book. These words are listed in alphabetical order. The glossary is usually found at the end of a book.

Using the information in the statements above, choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What kinds of things in a book are listed in the glossary? _____
 - A. Subjects
 - B. Words
 - C. Chapter titles
2. What information does a glossary provide about each of the words it lists? _____
 - A. Definition
 - B. Page numbers on which it appears
 - C. Pronunciation
3. In what kind of order are the words in the glossary organized? _____
 - A. In alphabetical order
 - B. In order of their importance
 - C. In order of their difficulty
4. In what part of a book is a glossary usually found? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON.7

Page 2

A. Beginning

B. Middle

C. End

Here is part of the glossary from the book *Stone Age Peoples Today*, by Gordon C. Baldwin (New York: William Scott, 1954). Read it and use the information it contains to choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

Glossary A

Amulet--A small object worn as a charm for protection against supernatural or magical danger.

Archaeology--The study of the material remains of prehistoric cultures.

Clan--A social unit based on kinship through one parent only.

Kayak--An Eskimo one-man, skin-covered boat.

Potlatch--A Northwest Coast ceremony in which property is given away or destroyed.

Shaman--Primitive priest or medicine man.

Tundra--The treeless Arctic plain with permanently frozen subsoil.

5. According to the glossary, what is a kayak? _____

A. A social unit

B. A charm

C. A one-man boat

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 7

Page 3

6. The study of the material remains of prehistoric cultures is called what? _____
- A. Amulet
 - B. Clan
 - C. Archaeology
7. On what continent is the taro plant found? _____
- A. Africa
 - B. Asia
 - C. The answer is not given in the glossary
8. Which word means a social unit based on kinship through one parent only? _____
- A. Amulet
 - B. Clan
 - C. Potlatch
9. If the word "taro" were included in this sample glossary, where would you expect to find it? _____
- A. Between "Archaeology" and "Clan"
 - B. Between "Shaman" and "Tundra"
 - C. After "Tundra"

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GLOSSARY: LESSON 7

Page 4

Here is part of the glossary from the book *Modern Sociology* by M.R. Koller and H.C. Couse (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969). Read it and use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Glossary B

archaeology. The scientific study of early cultures, with emphasis on artifacts.

artifacts. Man-made objects surviving from earlier cultures.

bilateral (descent). The tracing of descent through both the maternal and paternal sides of the family.

bureaucracy. A form of organization characterized by specialization, departmentalization, and a hierarchy of authority based on rank.

conflict. A universal social process consisting of the clash between two or more rivals.

cultural values. Assumptions shared by the members of a society as to what is right or wrong, good or bad, important or unimportant.

10. According to the glossary, what are cultural values? _____

- A. Universal social processes
- B. Assumptions shared by members of a society
- C. The answer is not given in the glossary

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 7

Page 5

11. In the definition of archaeology, the word "artifacts" is used. By further checking the glossary, you can find that the word "artifacts" means _____.
- A. Man-made objects
 - B. Social processes
 - C. Assumptions
12. The terms "specialization" and "hierarchy of authority" appear in the definition of which glossary word? _____
- A. Archaeology
 - B. Bilateral
 - C. Bureaucracy
13. True or false: Bilateral descent is traced through both the maternal and paternal sides of the family. _____
14. What glossary word means a universal social process consisting of the clash between two or more rivals? _____
- A. Descent
 - B. Specialization
 - C. Conflict
15. On which page in the book are the cultural values of Americans discussed? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 7

Page 6

A. 56

B. 89

C. The answer is not given in the glossary

This is the end of Lesson 7.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 8

The glossary of a book provides definitions of some of the words used in the book. These words are listed in alphabetical order. A glossary is usually found at the end of a book.

Here is part of a glossary of military terms from the book *Yankee Doodle Boy*, edited by George F. Scheer (New York: W.W. Norton, 1964). Using the information it contains, answer the questions that follow.

Glossary A

Abatis: a defense made by placing felled trees so that their branches are turned toward the enemy.

Battery: any place where cannon are mounted.

Billet: to house soldiers in private houses. Also, the place where they are thus housed.

Cantonment: the place of encampment of troops for an extended stay during a campaign or while in winter quarters.

Fieldpiece: a lightweight cannon, mounted on a two-wheel carriage, for use on a field of battle.

Grapeshot: solid, small round shot.

Light Infantry: a special corps of young officers and men drawn from the regular regiment. They had to be agile, rugged and trustworthy, and were used for special and difficult missions.

Muster: a review of troops to see if their arms are complete and in good order.

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Name _____

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GLOSSARY: LESSON 8

Page 2

Quarter: mercy or life granted an enemy vanquished in battle or who
had surrendered.

1. A place where cannon are mounted is called a _____.
 - A. Battery
 - B. Billet
 - C. Muster
2. A lightweight cannon is called a _____.
 - A. Billet
 - B. Muster
 - C. Fieldpiece
3. In a military glossary "quarter" means what? _____.
 - A. Twenty-five cents
 - B. To cut in fourths
 - C. Mercy
4. The term meaning "to house soldiers in private houses" is _____.
 - A. Billet
 - B. Muster
 - C. Cantonment

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY LESSON 8

Page 3

5. A review of troops to see if their arms are complete is called

- _____
- A. Billet
 - B. Cantonment
 - C. Muster

6. In what kind of order are the terms in this glossary arranged?

- _____
- A. In alphabetical order
 - B. In order of their importance
 - C. In order of their appearance in the book

7. If you wanted to shoot a big hole in something, according to the military glossary you might use _____

- A. A billet
- B. A fieldpiece
- C. Grapeshot

Here is part of the glossary in the book *Good Digging: The Story of Anthropology*, by Dorothy and Joseph Samachson (Chippewa Falls, Wisc.: Hale, 1960). Read it and use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY LESSON 8

Page 4

Glossary B

Aramaic: A group of Semitic languages, including the language used by Christ.

Artifact: An object, or alteration in a natural object, produced by human workmanship.

Aryan: The original Indo-European language.

Bronze Age: A stage in human culture in which tools were made of an alloy of copper and tin.

Camera lucida: A device which projects the image of an object on paper to permit tracing of its outline.

Cryptography: The study of cipher writing and secret characters.

Cuneiform: The form of writing used by the Sumerians and other ancient peoples.

Demotic script: The simplified, popular form which arose out of Egyptian writing.

8. An alloy of copper and tin was used in what stage of human culture?

9. The language spoken by most people in the United States comes from the Indo-European. What was the original Indo-European language?

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USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

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GLOSSARY: LESSON 8

Page 5

10. If you wanted to write notes in code, using secret characters, which glossary word would you want to know more about?

11. Our present-day writing is a form of demotic script. From what ancient culture did it arise? _____

- A. Semitic
- B. Sumerian
- C. Egyptian

12. Could you take a good picture of your best friend with a camera lucida? _____

13. What information does the glossary in a book contain? _____

- A. Definitions of words and terms used in the book
- B. The dates of events described in the book
- C. The page numbers and titles of the chapters in the book

14. In what part of a book is the glossary usually found? _____

- A. Beginning
- B. Middle
- C. End

This is the end of Lesson 8.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

Name _____

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GLOSSARY: LESSON 9

The glossary of a book provides definitions of some of the words used in the book. These words are listed in alphabetical order. The glossary is usually found at the end of a book.

Here is part of the glossary of the book *Stampede to Timberline*, by Muriel Wolle (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1949). Use the information it contains to answer the questions that follow.

Glossary

Bar: Accumulation of gravel along the banks of a stream; when worked by the miners for gold these accumulations are called bar diggings.

Chimney: An ore shoot. A natural vent or opening in the earth, as a volcano.

Cribbing: Close timbering, as the lining of a shaft.

Face: The surface exposed by excavation.

Galena: The most-common lead mineral.

Giant powder: A form of dynamite.

Mill: An establishment for reducing ores by means other than smelting

Pan: To wash earth, gravel, etc. in a pan when searching for gold.

Skip: A large hoisting bucket.

Tailings: The worthless slimes left behind after the valuable portion of the ore has been separated out by dressing or concentration.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 9

Page 2

1. In this book, the word "skip" is used to mean _____.
 - A. A combination hop and run
 - B. A form of dynamite
 - C. A large hoisting bucket
2. How does the glossary define "chimney"? _____.
 - A. A natural vent or opening in the earth, as a volcano
 - B. The part of the fireplace that smoke comes out of
 - C. Close timbering, as the lining of a shaft
3. Which of the following explanations comes closest to the meaning of the word "bar"? _____.
 - A. A place where liquor is served
 - B. A tool used in mining
 - C. A place in a creek where gold might be found
4. In what kind of order are the terms in this glossary listed? _____.
 - A. In numerical order
 - B. In alphabetical order
 - C. In order of their importance

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Aids in Books and Magazines

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 9

Page 3

5. What is the most-common lead mineral? _____
- A. Galena
 - B. Gold
 - C. The answer is not given in the glossary
6. Which of the following reference aids and books does a glossary resemble? _____
- A. Table of contents
 - B. Telephone directory
 - C. Dictionary
7. What is a glossary used for? _____
- A. To learn the meanings of words and terms in a book
 - B. To locate places on a map
 - C. To find out where certain words are located in the book
8. On which page would you find information about cribbing? _____
- A. 1
 - B. 300
 - C. The answer is not given in the glossary

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

GLOSSARY: LESSON 9

Page 4

9. What kind of words are found in the glossary of a book? _____
- A. Common words
 - B. Words that might need special explanations
 - C. Words that are in the index
10. Which of the following terms means a form of dynamite? _____
- A. Bar
 - B. Cribbing
 - C. Giant powder

This is the end of Lesson 9.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 10

The *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* is an index to the articles published in more than 100 commonly used magazines. (Some school libraries have the *Abridged Readers' Guide*, which is the same except that it indexes fewer magazines.) Magazine articles are indexed in the *Readers' Guide* by subject and by author in one alphabetical list.

Besides the subject, title, and author's name, the *Readers' Guide* provides the following information about each article: (1) the name of the magazine in which the article appeared, (2) the number of the volume of the issue in which the article appeared, (3) the publication date of the issue in which the article appeared, (4) the page or pages of the magazine on which the article appeared, and (5) whether the article has pictures or other illustrations.

On the basis of the information given in the paragraph above, decide whether each of the following statements about the *Readers' Guide* is true or false.

1. The *Readers' Guide* is an index to magazine articles. _____
2. The *Readers' Guide* lists articles under their subjects and under the names of their authors. _____
3. The subjects and authors in the *Readers' Guide* are listed in alphabetical order. _____
4. The *Readers' Guide* tells you the name of the magazine in which an article appeared. _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 10

Page 2

5. The *Readers' Guide* tells you the name of the author of an article.

6. The *Readers' Guide* tells you of the pages of the magazine on which an article appears. _____

7. The *Readers' Guide* tells you the title of an article.

8. The *Readers' Guide* tells you whether an article has illustrations.

9. The *Readers' Guide* tells you whether an article is easy or hard to read. _____

10. Not every magazine is indexed in the *Readers' Guide*.

11. If you wanted to find some information about a certain subject, you could look up that subject in the *Readers' Guide* to see if any articles had been published about it. _____

Much of the information in the *Reader's Guide* is abbreviated. For example, the magazine *Reader's Digest* is abbreviated as "Read Di." The abbreviations used are explained in a key at the beginning of each volume of the *Readers' Guide*.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 10

Page 3

The various kinds of information provided in the *Readers' Guide* are listed in the same order for every entry. First the subject or author's name appears on a separate line by itself. Then come the title, the author's name (if it has not already been given), information about illustrations, name of the magazine, volume number of the magazine, page or pages on which the article appears, and finally the publication date.

A sample entry in the *Readers' Guide* might look like this:

PHOTOGRAPHY

For better holiday pictures: open your mind first. K. Poli.
il Pop Phot 66:78-9+ Ja '70

That entry gives you the following information: an illustrated article about photography entitled "For Better Holiday Pictures: Open Your Mind First," written by K. Poli, appeared in volume 66 of the magazine *Popular Photography*. The article began on pages 78 and 79 and was continued (+) on other pages. The publication date of that issue of the magazine was January 1970.

This lesson contains two more sample entries from the *Readers' Guide*. Study them carefully and answer the questions that follow each sample. (To answer these questions correctly, you need to know that "My" is the abbreviation used for May and "Je" is the abbreviation used for June.)

Sample Entry A

FAMILY

What makes a successful family? M.T. Bloom. Read Di
102:121-4 My '73

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 10

Page 4

12. The subject of this article is "family." What is the title?

13. Who is the author? _____

14. In what magazine did the article appear?

15. "102" is the volume number of the magazine. On what pages did the article appear? _____

16. What was the publication date of that issue of the magazine?

Sample Entry B

ANIMAL COMMUNICATION

Acquisition and testing of gestural signs in four
young chimpanzees. R.S. Fouts. *il Science* 180:978-80
Je 1. '73

17. The subject of this article is "animal communication." What is the title? _____

18. Who is the author? _____

19. In what magazine did the article appear?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Library Reference Aids

Name _____

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READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 10

Page 5.

20. "180" is the volume number of the magazine. On which pages did the article appear? _____
21. What was the publication date of that issue of the magazine?

22. The letters "il" are the abbreviation the Readers' Guide uses to indicate that the article is illustrated. In which of these two sample entries is the article illustrated? _____
- A. Sample Entry A
- B. Sample Entry B

This is the end of Lesson 10.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 11

The *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* is an index to the articles published in familiar magazines. Each article is indexed by subject and author in one alphabetical list.

The *Readers' Guide* is published on a schedule that ranges from twice a month to once a year. You would find the largest number of entries in the yearly issue, and the most up-to-date entries in the most recent twice-a-month issue.

All entries in the *Readers' Guide* provide the same information:

(1) title of the article, (2) name of the author, (3) the magazine in which the article appeared, (4) whether the article is illustrated, (5) volume number of the issue in which the article appeared, (6) pages on which the article appeared, and (7) publication date of that issue of the magazine.

This lesson contains four sample *Readers' Guide* entries. Study each of the samples and answer the questions that follow.

Sample Entry A

AUTOMOBILE POLLUTION

Car fumes answer blues charges. U S News 74:106-8
Je 11 '73

1. The subject of this article is automobile pollution. What is the title?

2. What is the name of the magazine in which the article appeared?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 11

Page 2

3. On what pages would you find the article? _____

Some entries give only the month of publication; others specify the day and the month. If a magazine is published once a month, only the month appears in the entry. For magazines published more frequently, full dates are provided.

4. What are the month, day, and year of publication in Sample Entry A? _____

5. Was the article in Sample Entry A illustrated? _____

Sample Entry B

JAZZ MUSIC

Jazz comes back! H. Saal and A. Kuflik. ~~in~~ Newsweek
90:50-6 Ag 8 '77

6. The title of the article in Sample Entry B is _____

7. Who are the authors? _____

8. In what magazine did the article appear? _____

9. On what page does the article begin? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

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READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 11

Page 3

10. In what year did the article appear? _____

Sample Entry C

CHILDREN (of divorced parents)

How can mom and dad do this to me?

A. Sheedy. 11 Seventeen 36:242-3+ Ag '77

11. What is the title of the article in Sample Entry C?

12. Who wrote the article? _____

13. In what magazine did the article appear?

14. Does the article have illustrations? _____

15. On what pages would you find this article?

Sample Entry D

SHEEDY, Alexandra

How can mom and dad do this to me? 11 Seventeen

36:242-3+ Ag '77

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 11

Page 4

16. How is the article in Sample Entry D indexed in the *Readers' Guide*?

A. By author

B. By subject

17. Under what letter of the alphabet would you find Sample Entry D listed in the *Readers' Guide*? _____

18. How is the article in Sample Entry C indexed? _____

A. By author

B. By subject

19. Under what letter of the alphabet would you find Sample Entry C indexed? _____

This is the end of Lesson 11.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 12

The *Readers' Guide* is published twice a month in paperback form. These issues are then combined into monthly, quarterly, and yearly volumes. All the articles that have appeared in more than 100 different magazines are indexed in the *Readers' Guide*.

The articles indexed in each issue of the *Readers' Guide* are listed by both subject and author. Both subject entries and author entries are combined in one alphabetical list.

The entry for each subject contains the titles of all the articles written about that subject, the names of authors, and other information needed to locate those articles. The following information is also provided: (1) name of the magazine in which the article appeared, (2) whether or not the article is illustrated, (3) volume number of the issue in which the article appeared, (4) pages on which you would find the article, and (5) publication date of that issue of the magazine. With that information, a librarian could help you find a particular article if the library has back issues of the magazine in which it appeared.

If a subject heading in the *Readers' Guide* is very broad and has many entries, it may be broken down into smaller, more-specific categories. The headings of these subsections are centered in the column instead of being printed in capital letters on the left side.

If you find no articles listed under a subject heading, you will usually find an instruction to look under another heading. This kind of instruction is called a "see" or "see also" reference.

For example, in one 1977 issue of the *Readers' Guide* two articles were listed under the general heading "Dogs." This entry also listed two articles under the subheading "Diseases and Pests," two articles under "Food and Feeding," and one article under "Training." The subject heading also contained two "see also" references--to "Dog Food" and "Toy Dogs."

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

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READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 12

Page 2

Because each issue of the *Readers' Guide* contains many entries, much of the information in each entry is abbreviated. A key to the abbreviations used appears at the beginning of each issue of the *Readers' Guide*.

Here are some examples:

Harp Baz = *Harper's Bazaar*

Field = *Field and Stream*

Nat Geo = *National Geographic*

Sci N = *Science News*

Aut = Autumn

bi-w = bi-weekly

il = illustrated

Bp = Bishop

Do you recognize the following abbreviated list? Use the blank lines to spell out in full each abbreviated word.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Ja _____ | 7. J1 _____ |
| 2. F _____ | 8. Ag _____ |
| 3. Mr _____ | 9. S _____ |
| 4. Ap _____ | 10. O _____ |
| 5. My _____ | 11. N _____ |
| 6. Je _____ | 12. D _____ |

Sample Entry

SEA SERPENTS

Media monster: Podnik the terrible. D. Rhodes. Int
Wildlife 7:17 S '77

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 12

Page 3

13. This sample entry is listed by _____

A. Author

Subject

14. What is the title of the article?

15. Who is the author? _____

16. In what magazine did the article appear?

17. In what month and year was this article published? (Do not use abbreviations.) _____

18. Does the article in this sample entry have illustrations?

Here are some general questions about the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*. Write in the best answer to each question.

19. In what kind of order are entries listed in the *Readers' Guide*?

20. The guide lists articles under two kinds of entries:

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

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READERS' GUIDE: LESSON 12

Page 4

21. True or false: All magazines are indexed in the Readers' Guide.

22. True or false: If you wanted to find the largest possible number
of articles on a given subject, you should look at the most-recent
issue of the Readers' Guide. _____
23. What does the abbreviation "il" in an entry tell you about the article?

24. True or false: The Readers' Guide is published every week. _____
25. What three things does the Readers' Guide tell you about the issue
of the magazine in which an article appeared?

26. Name four things that a Readers' Guide tells you about every article
it lists.

This is the end of Lesson 12.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 13

Every library has a card catalog. The purpose of the card catalog is to help people locate books. The card catalog is a sort of index to all the books in that library.

In most libraries, the card catalog is not really a "catalog." Information about every book in the library is put onto cards, and these cards are kept in drawers. Each book has more than one card, because the books are indexed in three ways: by subject, by title, and by author's last name. Each nonfiction book has three cards (subject, title, and author), and each fiction book has two cards (title and author). These three different indexes are generally kept in three different sets of drawers, and the cards are always in alphabetical order.

Besides the subject, title, and author, each card in the card catalog gives the following information about a book: (1) call number--the code number needed to locate the book in the library--if it is a nonfiction book, (2) publication date, and (3) publisher. Books of fiction do not have call numbers.

You can tell whether a card is a subject, title, or author card by which kind of information is given first. For example, if the top line of a card contains the word "FOOTBALL," it belongs under "F" in the subject index. Another card for the same book might be found in the title index under "S" if the title were "So You Want to Be a Quarterback." Still another card for the same book would be filed under the author's last name in the author index.

Using the information provided above, decide whether each of the following statements about the card catalog is true or false.

1. There are three cards in the card catalog for each nonfiction book.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 13

Page 2

2. The three cards are for a book's subject, author, and title.

3. You can tell what kind of card it is by which kind of information is listed first on the card. _____
4. The cards in the catalog are filed in alphabetical order.

5. Every card lists the author of the book. _____
6. Every card lists the title of the book. _____
7. For every nonfiction book, the call number is given on the card.

8. Every card gives the publication date of book. _____
9. Every card lists the publisher of the book. _____
10. Every card tells whether a book is hard or easy to read.

11. The purpose of the card catalog is to help people locate books.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

LOCATING INFORMATION/Library Reference Aids

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 13

Page 3

Here are examples of a subject card, author card, and title card, all for the same book. Study them carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Sample A: Author Card

J	Mead, Margaret
572	Anthropologists and What They Do
Me	c. 1965 Pub. Watts

Sample B: Title Card

J	Anthropologists and What They Do
572	
Me	Mead, Margaret
	ANTHROPOLOGY
	c. 1965 Pub. Watts

Sample C: Subject Card

J	ANTHROPOLOGY
572	
Me	Mead, Margaret
	Anthropologists and What They Do
	c. 1965 Pub. Watts

12. Sample A is what kind of card? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

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CARD CATALOG: LESSON 13

Page 4

A. Subject

B. Author

C. Title

13. Sample B is what kind of card? _____

A. Subject

B. Author

C. Title

14. Sample C is what kind of card? _____

A. Subject

B. Author

C. Title

15. The letter "J" means that this is a "junior" book (for young people).

What is the call number of the book?

A. 572 Me

B. c. 1965

C. The card does not show this information.

16. In what year was this book published? _____

A. 572

B. 1965

C. The card does not show this information

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 13

Page 5

17. Which letters or numbers give you information about the publisher of this book? _____

- A. 572 Me
- B. c. 1965
- C. Pub. Watts

18. Make a guess about what word the abbreviation "Me" on the left side of each card stands for. _____

- A. Mended
- B. Mead
- C. Meaning

19. If you wanted to find more books in the library written by Margaret Mead, under what heading would you look? _____

- A. Mead, Margaret
- B. Anthropologists and What They Do
- C. ANTHROPOLOGY

This is the end of Lesson 13.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 14

The purpose of the library card catalog is to help people find books.

Each nonfiction book in the library has three cards in the catalog--one for its subject, one for its author, and one for its title. Each fiction book has two cards--one for its author and one for its title. These cards are arranged in alphabetical order. You can tell which kind of card you are looking at by which kind of information is given first on the card.

Using this information about the card catalog, answer the questions that follow.

1. If the top line of a card says "Holidays Around the World," what kind of card is it? _____
 - A. Subject card
 - B. Author card
 - C. Title card
2. If the top line of a card says "Gaer, Joseph," what kind of card is it? _____
 - A. Subject card
 - B. Author card
 - C. Title card
3. If the top line of the card says "HOLIDAYS," what kind of card is it? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 14

Page 2

A. Subject card

B. Author card

C. Title card

Each of the three cards for a nonfiction book contains the same information. All three give information about the author, title, subject, call number, publication date, and publisher.

Sometimes it is difficult to be sure whether a card is a subject card, author card, or title card. For example, if the title of the book is a person's name, or when the book is about a person, a title card or subject card might seem at first glance to be an author card. However, you can usually figure out which kind of card it is by looking at the other information on the card.

Sample A

921	ELIZABETH WARD
Ba	Bardwell, Felicite
	<u>Where? Lonely Blow the Leaves</u>
	c. 1980 Pub. MB Co.

4. By looking at all the information on Sample A, can you determine which kind of card it is? _____

A. Subject card

B. Author card

C. Title card

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 14

Page 3

Sample B

973.6

Remember the Alamo!

Wa

Warren, Robert Penn

Remember the Alamo!

Mexican-American War

c. 1958 Pub. Random House

5. Is Sample B a subject card, author card, or title card?

6. Who is the author of the book in Sample B?

Author cards are filed in alphabetical order according to the authors' last names. Subject cards are filed in alphabetical order according to the first letters in the words describing the subjects. Title cards are filed in alphabetical order according to the first words in the titles (unless the first word is "A," "An," or "The"--those words are dropped).

7. Under what letter of the alphabet would you find Sample B? _____

8. If the first line on Sample B read "Warren, Robert Penn," under what letter would you find the card? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

USING REFERENCE AIDS/Library Reference Aids

Name _____

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CARD CATALOG: LESSON 14

Page 4

Sample C

913

Shippen, Katherine B.

Sh

Portals to the Past

Archaeology

c. 1963 Pub. The Viking Press

9. What kind of card is Sample C?

10. Who is the author of the book in Sample C?

11. What is the title of the book in Sample C?

12. What is the subject of the book in Sample C?

13. What was the publication date of the book in Sample C?

14. Under what letter of the alphabet would Sample C be filed? _____

This is the end of Lesson 14.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 15

Each nonfiction book in a library has at least three cards in the card catalog. These cards are filed alphabetically according to the author of the book, the subject, or the title. The top line on any card tells you whether the card is a subject, author, or title card.

Every card for a nonfiction book in a library card catalog has the following information about the book: (1) name(s) of the author(s) (last name first), (2) title, (3) subject (usually in CAPITAL letters, on a subject card), (4) call number (upper left-hand corner), (5) publication date, and (6) publishing company.

Study sample card A and answer the questions that follow.

Sample A

573	Tracking Fossil Man: An Adventure in Evolution
Mc	McKern, Sharon S. and Thomas W.
	Tracking Fossil Man
	Anthropology and Paleontology
	c. 1970 Pub. Praeger

1. In the Sample A card, who are the authors?

2. What is the title of the book?

3. When was the book published?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 15

Page 2

4. What is the call number of the book? _____
5. What is the name of the publishing company?

6. What kind of card is Sample A? _____
7. Under what letter would Sample A be filed? _____
8. If the top line of Sample A read "McKern, Sharon S. and Thomas W.,"
under what letter of the alphabet would the card be filed? _____
9. Each nonfiction book has at least three cards in the catalog. The
book described in Sample A has four cards because it is filed under
two subjects. What are these two subjects?

Here are four sample cards for the same book. Study them carefully and
answer the questions that follow.

Sample B

973.5

Tully, Andrew

When they burned the White House

U.S. History--War of 1812 Washington D.C.--History

c. 1961 Simon & Schuster

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Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 15

Page 3

Sample C

973.5 WASHINGTON, D.C.--HISTORY
Tully, Andrew
When they burned the White House
c. 1961 Simon & Schuster

Sample D

973.5 When they burned the White House
Tully, Andrew
When they burned the White House
U.S. History--War of 1812, Washington, D.C.--History
c. 1961 Simon & Schuster

Sample E

973.5 U.S. HISTORY--WAR OF 1812
Tully, Andrew
When they burned the White House
c. 1961 Simon & Schuster

10. What kind of card is Sample B? _____

11. What kind of card is Sample C? _____

12. What kind of card is Sample D? _____

13. What kind of card is Sample E? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

CARD CATALOG: LESSON 15

Page 4

14. What is the title of this book?

15. Who is the author?

16. In what year was the book published?

17. What is the name of the company that published the book?

18. Under what letter of the alphabet would you find Sample B?

19. Under what letter of the alphabet would you find Sample C?

This is the end of Lesson 15.

Name _____

Class _____

ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY, ALMANAC: LESSON 16

NOTE TO TEACHER: For this lesson each student will need access to a desk dictionary, a recent (1977 or later) almanac, and the "A" volume of an encyclopedia.

Books that contain useful information about many different subjects are called *general reference books*. Four common kinds of general reference books are (1) dictionaries, (2) encyclopedias, (3) almanacs, and (4) atlases. Libraries and many school classrooms have all these reference books. You may have one or more in your home.

Each of these four general reference books contains special kinds of information. The key to making good use of these books is knowing which one of them can give you the information you need.

For example, suppose you were writing a speech about nuclear energy. If you wanted to find out how to spell and pronounce the word "nuclear," you would look in a *dictionary*. If you wanted information about how nuclear energy was discovered and developed, you would look in an *encyclopedia*. If you wanted to know the location and output of the largest nuclear power plants in the world today, you would look in an *almanac*.

Look up the word "automobile" in a dictionary, an encyclopedia, and an almanac. Then answer the following questions about what you find.

1. Which of the three books gives a short definition of the word "automobile"? _____

2. Which of the three books gives a history of automobiles?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY, ALMANAC: LESSON 16

Page 2

3. Which of the three books lists facts about the gas mileage of new automobiles? _____
4. Which of the three books would you use when you wanted to quickly check the correct spelling of the word "automobile"?

5. Which of the three books would you use if you wanted to find out how an automobile engine works? _____
6. Which of the three books would you use if you wanted to know how many people were killed in automobile accidents in 1976?

7. Which of these three kinds of information does an encyclopedia contain?

 - A. The correct pronunciation of words
 - B. In-depth information about various subjects
 - C. Titles of all the books written about a given subject
8. Which kind of information does a dictionary contain? _____
 - A. Recent statistics and current information
 - B. Background and history of any given subject
 - C. Definitions of words

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY, ALMANAC: LESSON 16

Page 3

9. Which kind of information would you find in an almanac? _____

- A. The correct pronunciation of words
- B. Recent statistics and current information
- C. Titles of all the articles written about a given subject

10. Which kind of general reference book usually gives the *most* information about any given subject? _____

- A. Encyclopedia
- B. Dictionary
- C. Almanac

This is the end of Lesson 16.

Name _____

Class _____

ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY, ATLAS: LESSON 17

NOTE TO TEACHER: For this lesson each student will need access to a desk dictionary, a world atlas, and the "E" volume of an encyclopedia.

Books that contain useful information about many different subjects are called *general reference books*. Four common kinds of general reference books are (1) dictionaries, (2) encyclopedias, (3) almanacs, and (4) atlases. Each of these books is used for a different purpose. The key to making good use of these books is knowing which one of them can give you the information you need.

For example, suppose you were assigned to write a paper about England. Three general reference books are available for you to use: a dictionary, an atlas, and an encyclopedia. Look up "England" in each of these books. Then answer the following questions about what you find.

1. In which two of these books is "England" listed in alphabetical order with other subjects?

2. Which one of these books mainly contains maps?

3. Which one of these books contains the longest written description of England?

4. Which one of these books contains the shortest written description of England?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY, ATLAS: LESSON 17

Page 2

5. Which one of these books shows you quickly that England is on an island?

6. Which one of these books tells you about the history of England?

7. An encyclopedia is the best place to look _____

- A. Correct pronunciation of a word
- B. In-depth information
- C. Maps of countries and continents

8. A dictionary is the best place to look for _____

- A. Correct pronunciation of a word
- B. In-depth information
- C. Maps of countries and continents

9. An atlas is the best place to look for _____

- A. Correct pronunciation of a word
- B. In-depth information
- C. Maps of countries and continents

10. If you wanted to know whether Brazil was one of the largest countries in South America or one of the smallest, in which book could you find this information most quickly? _____

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY, ATLAS: LESSON 17

Page 3

- A. Dictionary
- B. Atlas
- C. Encyclopedia

This is the end of Lesson 17.

2. UNDERSTANDING TABLES, GRAPHS, AND CARTOONS (LESSONS 18-46)

Social studies teachers often ask students to locate information and make inferences from tables, graphs, and cartoons. The lessons in this section give students the opportunity to reinforce their understanding of the functions, characteristics, and limitations of these visual modes of presenting information. Several lessons are provided for each mode. A teacher may choose to have students complete one or all of the lessons for any given mode.

Teachers should note that some of the lessons on tables and graphs require the students to use rulers. Lesson 38, on using cartoon symbols, requires several volumes of the *World Book Encyclopedia*.

Name _____

Class _____

INTERPRETING TABLES: LESSON 18

A table is used to organize certain kinds of information so that it can be quickly and easily understood. Tables are often used to present numbers or statistics. These figures are lined up in columns and rows.

Some kinds of information--for example, statistics about a baseball team--are almost always presented in tables. Airline schedules and bus schedules are other examples of tables.

Every table should have a title that tells what information it includes. It also should give a *source* (to show where the facts came from) and a *date* (to show when the table was made). Every column of figures in a table needs a *column head* to indicate what those figures represent. These columns usually read both *across* and *down*.

A table is often used when people want to present *exact* information.

Look at Table A and then answer questions 1-5.

Table A

GROWTH OF NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1900	7
1910	13
1920	19
1930	22
1940	26
1950	28
1960	29
1970	35

Source: U.S. National Park Service, 1976

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

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INTERPRETING TABLES: LESSON 18

Page 2

1. The title of the table is

2. The column titles are

3. What was the source of the information presented?

4. In what year was the table made? _____

5. In what year were there 22 national parks? _____

Table B gives information about the causes of death in the United States in 1975. Read Table B and answer questions 6-12.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

INTERPRETING TABLES: LESSON 18

Page 3

Table B

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Percent of Total Deaths</u>
1	Heart disease	722,570	37.8
2	Cancer	371,660	19.5
3	Stroke	195,630	10.2
4	Accident	101,400	5.3
	Motor vehicle	44,570	
	All other	56,830	
5	Pneumonia	52,740	2.8
6	Diabetes	35,890	1.9
7	Liver disease	32,080	1.7
8	Arterial hardening	29,230	1.5
9	Suicide	26,960	1.4
10	Respiratory ailment	26,120	1.4
11	Murder	21,730	1.1
12	Other causes	293,990	15.4
	TOTAL DEATHS	1,910,000	100.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1976

6. What ranks first as a cause of death on this table?

7. What percentage of total deaths was caused by cancer?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

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INTERPRETING TABLES: LESSON 18

Page 4

8. How many deaths in 1975 were due to suicide? _____
9. True or false: The first three top causes of death combined for more than 65 percent of the deaths in 1975. _____
10. How many columns are there in this table? _____
11. True or false: The source of the information in this table is the American Association of Funeral Directors. _____
12. What was the second-ranked cause of death in 1977? _____
 - A. Heart disease
 - B. Cancer
 - C. This table does not give that information

This is the end of Lesson 18.

Name _____

Class _____

CONSTRUCTING TABLES: LESSON 19

A table is used to organize certain kinds of information so that it can be quickly and easily understood. Tables are often used to present numbers or statistics. These figures are lined up in columns and rows. The columns and rows usually read both across and down.

Every table should have a title that tells what information it includes. It also should give a source (to show where the facts came from) and a date (to show when the table was made). Every column of figures in a table needs a column head to indicate what the figures in that column represent.

- Using a separate piece of paper, construct a table that presents the information in the next paragraph. (Use Table A in Lesson 18 as a model.) Make sure your table has a title, a source, a date, and column heads.

Immigration to the United States between 1820 and 1970 totalled 45,162,638 from all countries. Europe supplied 35,704,302, while 1,519,235 immigrants came from Asia. South American and North American immigrants to the United States totalled 7,469,589. There were 76,473 immigrants from Africa, 99,401 from Australia and New Zealand, and 23,049 from the Pacific Islands. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1971) also lists the country of origin of 270,589 immigrants as "not specified."

This is the end of Lesson 19.

Name _____

Class _____

INTERPRETING TABLES: LESSON 20

A table is used to organize certain kinds of information so that it can be quickly and easily understood. Tables are often used to present numbers or statistics. These figures are lined up in columns and rows. The columns and rows usually read both across and down.

Every table should have a title that tells what information it includes. It also should give a source (to show where the facts came from) and a date (to show when the table was made). Every column of figures in a table needs a column head to indicate what the figures in that column represent.

Use the information contained in the statements above to answer questions 1-6.

1. What part of a table tells you what information it contains?

2. What part tells you where the information came from?

3. What part tells you when the table was made?

4. What kind of information is usually presented in a table?

5. How are the figures in a table organized?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

INTERPRETING TABLES: LESSON 20

Page 2

6. What does each column need?

Look at the sample table in this lesson and use the information it contains to answer questions 7-13.

Sample Table

U.S. WARS AND CASUALTIES

<u>War</u>	<u>Total Number Serving</u>	<u>Battle Deaths</u>	<u>Other Deaths</u>	<u>Wounds Not Mortal*</u>
Revolutionary War 1775-1783	184,000 to 250,000 (estimated)	4,435	----	6,188
War of 1812, 1812-1815	286,730	2,260		4,505
Mexican War, 1846-1848	78,718	1,733	11,550	4,152
Civil War, 1861-1865	2,213,363	140,414	224,097	281,881
Union Forces	600,000			
Confederate Forces	1,500,000 (estimated)			
Spanish-American War, 1898	306,760	385	2,061	1,662
World War I, 1917-1918	4,743,826	53,402	63,114	204,002
World War II, 1941-1945	16,353,659	291,557	113,842	670,846
Korean War, 1950-1953	5,764,143	33,629	20,617	103,284
War in Southeast Asia, 1961-1975	8,744,000	46,498	10,388	303,704

* Wounded but did not die

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 1976

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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Class

INTERPRETING TABLES: LESSON 20

Page 3

7. In which U.S. war did the highest number of deaths in battle occur?

8. How many were wounded in the Spanish-American War?

9. In what war did the largest number of people serve?

10. Did more men and women serve in the Korean War or in World War I?

11. How many columns are in this table?

12. What date is shown on this table?

13. How many deaths resulted from causes other than battle in the Mexican War?

This is the end of Lesson 20.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Locating Places on a Map

Name _____

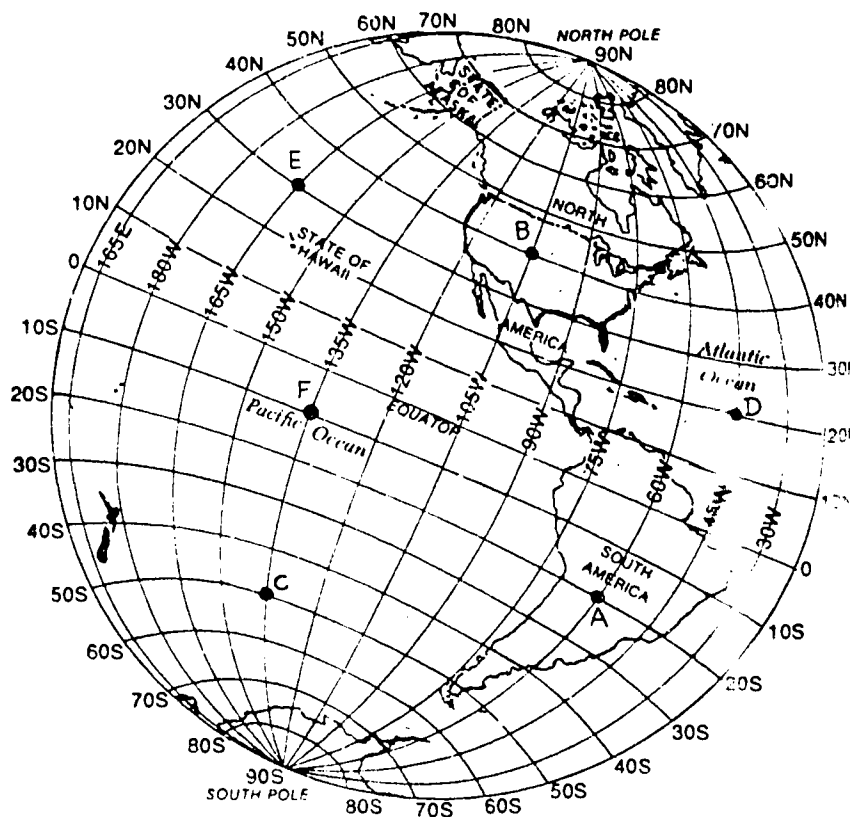
Class _____

USING A GLOBE: LESSON 58

The diagram on this page is a map of part of the earth showing the continents of North America and South America. Dots labeled with the letters A-F have been placed at certain spots on the map grid.

In the blank space under each letter on the next page, write the latitude and longitude readings of that dot.

Be sure to specify the number of degrees and indicate the hemisphere. The first one is done for you as an example.



Go on to the next page of this lesson.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS Locating Places on a Map

Name _____

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USING A GLOBE: LESSON 58

Page 2

1. Letter A

20° S. Lat. 100° W. Long. _____

2. Letter B

Letter C

4. Letter

Letter

6. Letter

This is the end of Lesson 58.

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Name _____

Class _____

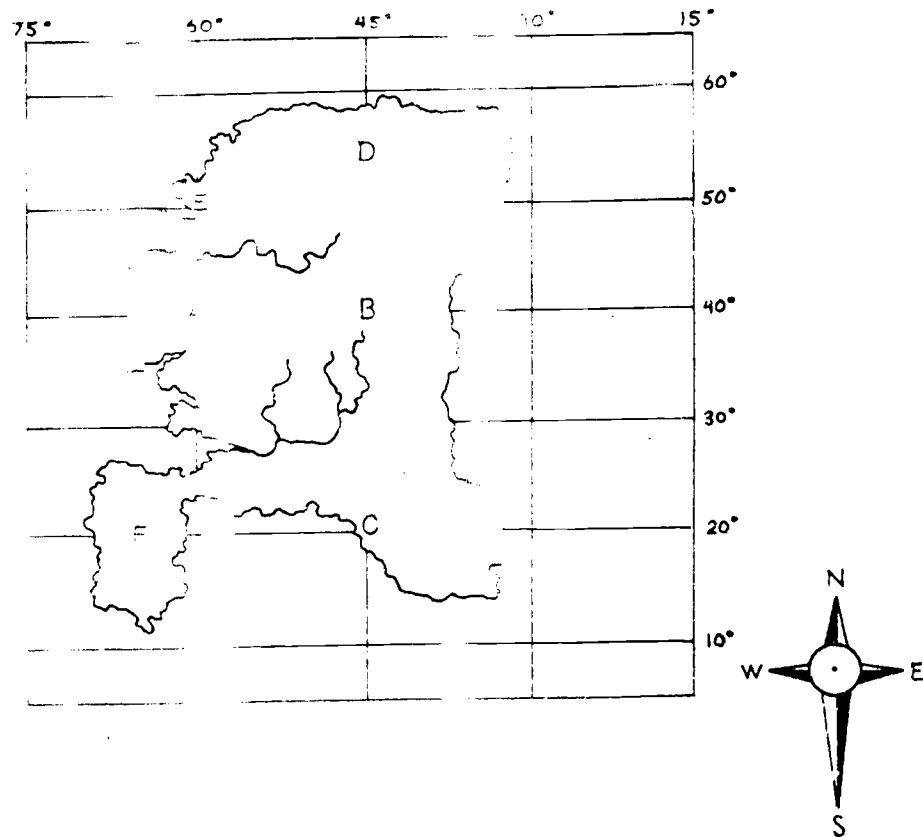
USING A LATITUDE/LONGITUDE GRID: LESSON 5

On the diagram below, a map of a make-believe country has been drawn on a latitude/longitude grid.

Remember that the lines running horizontally across the grid are called the parallels, or *latitude lines*. The lines running vertically up and down the grid are called meridians, or *longitude lines*.

All of this make-believe country is north of the equator and west of the prime meridian.

Write the letter of the map with the latitude/longitude readings on the next page. The first one has been done to help you get started.



Go on to the next page of this lesson.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Locating Places on a Map

Name _____

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USING A LATITUDE/LONGITUDE GRID: LESSON 59

Page 2

1. 40° N. Lat., 45° W. Long. _____ B _____
2. 40° N. Lat., 60° W. Long. _____
3. 20° N. Lat., 45° W. Long. _____
4. 50° N. Lat., 60° W. Long. _____
5. 55° N. Lat., 45° W. Long. _____
6. 20° N. Lat., 65° W. Long. _____

This is the end of Lesson 59.

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GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Locating Places on

Name _____
 Class _____

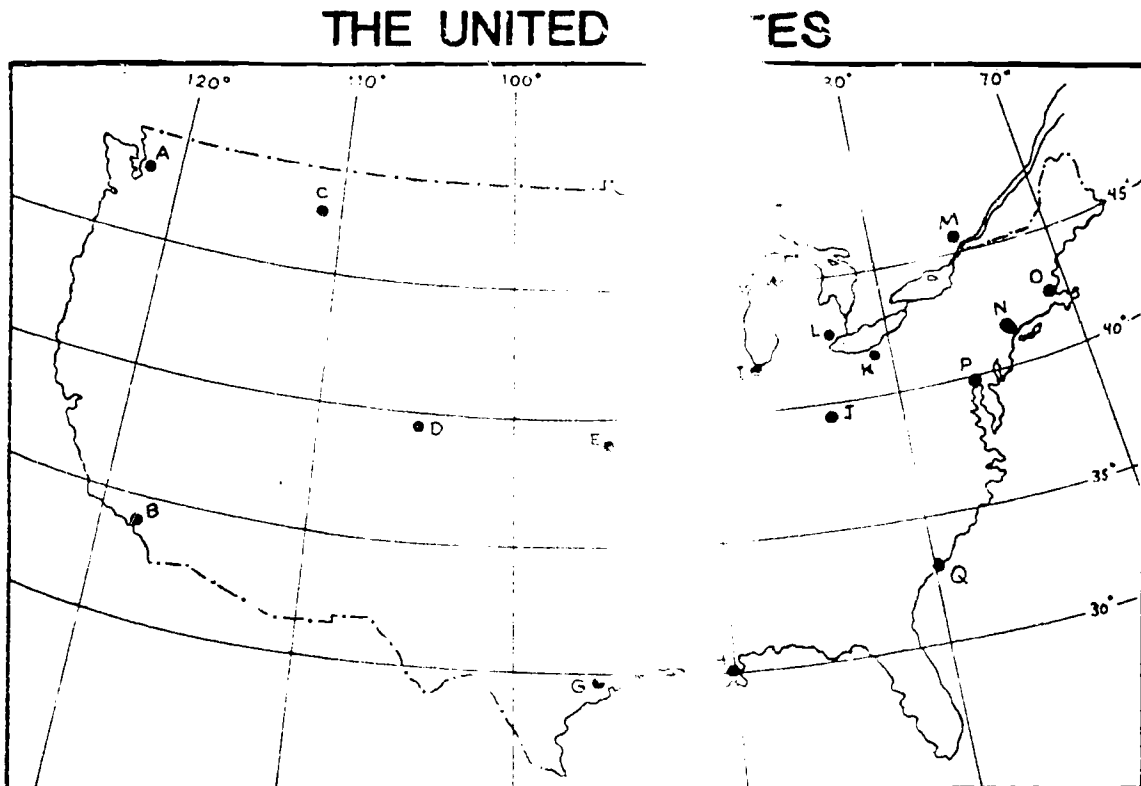
USING A LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

LESSON 60

The map of the United States on this page shows regularly spaced lines running from top to bottom (meridians) and from side to side (parallels). Everything on this map is north of the equator and west of the prime meridian.

Each dot on the map stands for a city. The cities are identified by letters. The cities represented by the dots are listed below.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Seattle | G. Houston | M. Montreal |
| B. Los Angeles | H. New Orleans | N. New York |
| C. Great Falls | I. Indianapolis | O. Boston |
| D. Denver | J. Philadelphia | P. Baltimore |
| E. Kansas City | K. Washington | Q. Charleston |
| F. St. Louis | L. New York | |



Go on to the next page of this lesson.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Locating Places on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

USING A LATITUDE/LONGITUDE GRID: LESSON 60

Page 2

Look at the map carefully and answer questions 1-8.

What are the latitude and longitude of:

1. Chicago and _____
2. Montreal _____
3. Great Falls _____

What cities are located at:

4. 30° N. Lat., 96° W. Long. _____
5. 34° N. Lat., 118° W. Long. _____
6. 42° N. Lat., 88° W. Long. _____
7. Which one of these cities is located at 90° west longitude? _____
J. Cincinnati K. St. Louis E. Kansas City H. New Orleans
8. Which two of these cities are located at 39° north latitude? _____
J. Cincinnati K. Denver B. Los Angeles L. Detroit

This is the end of Lesson 60.

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MAP SYMBOLS: LESSON 61

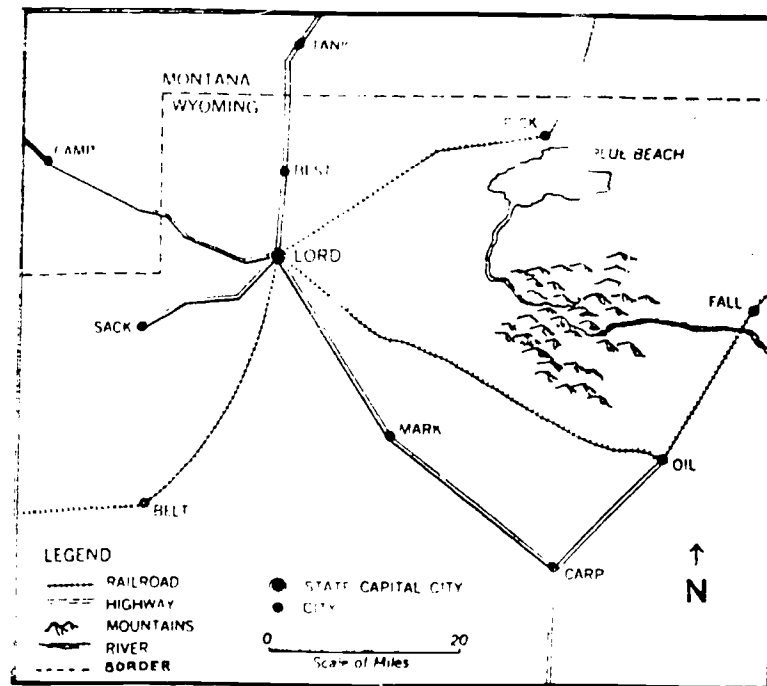
Mapmakers often use little drawings, or symbols, to mark the locations of things in order to save space. The meaning of the symbols is usually explained somewhere on the map.

The part of the map that tells what the symbols mean is called the *legend*.

Mapmakers also use special symbols to show the population of cities and towns.

Many symbols are uniform; they can be found on any map. Some maps have special symbols of their own.

Study the map below. Look carefully at the legend, which shows what the symbols mean. Then answer questions 1-10 on the next page.



Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MAP SYMBOLS LESSON 61

Page 2

1. Which of the towns shown is a capital city? _____
 - A. Lord
 - B. Carp
 - C. Fall

2. What symbol on the map shows a boundary between two states? _____
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____

3. Which town is nearest to a lake? _____
 - A. Best
 - B. Pick

4. What is the highway distance between Lord and Carp? _____
 - A. 20 miles
 - B. 45 miles
 - C. 60 miles

5. Which of these towns does not have the use of a railroad? _____
 - A. Belt
 - B. Best
 - C. Pick

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Reading Symbols on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MAP SYMBOLS: LESSON 61

Page 3

6. All of these towns are in Wyoming *except*: _____
- A. Camp
 - B. Sock
 - C. Belt
7. Which state probably has more people? _____
- A. Wyoming
 - B. Montana
 - C. Map does not give this information
8. If you traveled by train from Fall to Pick, you would have to pass through: _____
- A. Belt
 - B. Lord
 - C. Carp
9. Imagine you are in a car traveling from Lord through Tank. After leaving Tank, in which direction would you be going? _____
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Reading Symbols on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MAP SYMBOLS: LESSON 61

Page 4

10. Which one of these statements is false? _____
- A. No railroad line goes through both states.
 - B. You can't go from Best to Oil by railroad.
 - C. Pick is northeast of Lord.

This is the end of Lesson 61.

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Name _____

Class _____

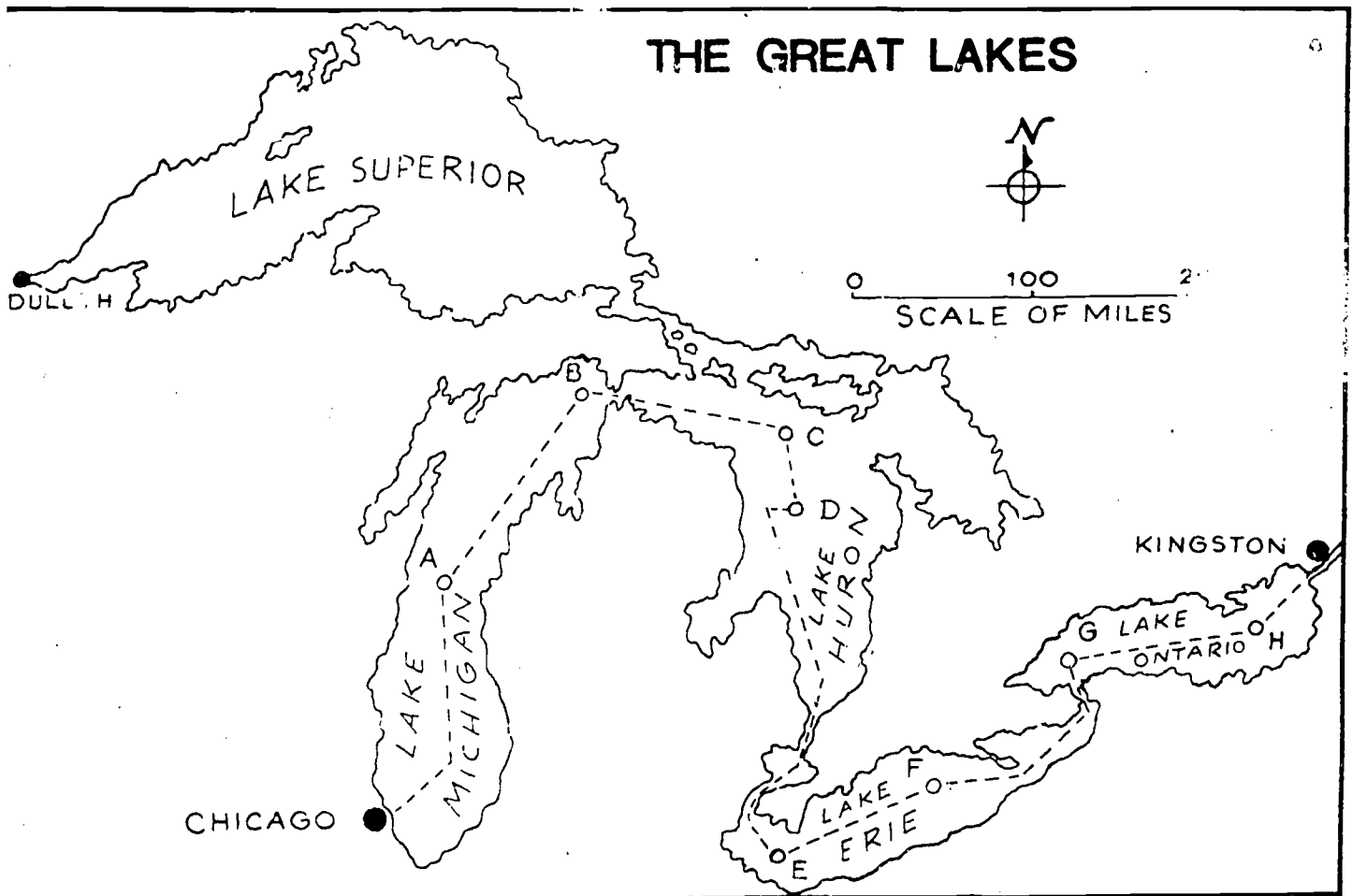
DISTANCE AND DIRECTION: LESSON 62

You will need a ruler for this exercise.

The map below shows the Great Lakes region. The Great Lakes form part of the boundary between the eastern United States and Canada.

From west to east, the names of the Great Lakes are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.

Notice that "N" (north) is at the top of the directional symbol, and that the city of Duluth is at the western tip of Lake Superior.



Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

DISTANCE AND DIRECTION: LESSON 62

Page 2

A scale of miles is included to help you determine distances. The scale of miles on this map is: 1 inch = 100 miles.

The broken line running along four of the Great Lakes represents the route a ship captain takes to go from Chicago to Kingston.

Using a ruler, find out how many miles it is from one point to another on this map. Fill in the blanks in questions 1-11. Then answer questions 12-15, which ask you to determine directions.

Distance

1. From Chicago to point A is _____ miles.
2. From point A to point B is _____ miles.
3. From point B to point C is _____ miles.
4. From point C to point D is _____ miles.
5. From point D to point E is _____ miles.
6. From point E to point F is _____ miles.
7. From point F to point G is _____ miles.
8. From point G to point H is _____ miles.
9. From point H to Kingston is _____ miles.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Reading Symbols on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

DISTANCE AND DIRECTION: LESSON 62

Page 3

10. The total length of the trip by ship is _____ miles.
11. An airplane would fly from one point to another by a direct (straight-line) route. The trip by plane from Chicago to Kingston would be _____ miles.
12. In what general direction is Kingston from Chicago?

13. In what general direction is point E from point C?

14. In what direction is the ship going as it sails from point A to point B? _____
15. Of the three cities shown on the map, which one lies farthest west?

This is the end of Lesson 62.

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MILEAGE SCALES: LESSON 63

You will need a ruler for this exercise.

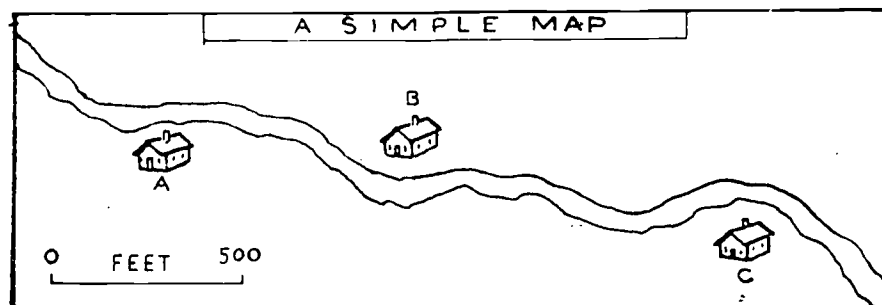
A map scale tells how many actual miles equal 1 inch on the map. In other words, the *scale* of a map tells us how actual distances compare with the distances shown on the map.

If you were to draw a map of your room, how big would you make it? Probably not as large as the room itself! If the room were 10 feet long and 8 feet wide, you might decide to draw your plan 10 inches long by 8 inches wide. In this case, your scale would be: 1 inch = 1 foot.

Before you can find distances on a map, you must know the scale of the map. On different maps, 1 inch may stand for different numbers of feet or miles.

The simple map below shows three houses along a river. The scale of miles for this map is: 1 inch = 500 feet. The distance between house A and house B is about 1 inch on the map. This means that the *actual* distance is about 500 feet.

Using a ruler, fill in the answers to the questions 1-4.



Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MILEAGE SCALES: LESSON 63

Page 2

1. On this scale, $1/2$ inch would be equal to _____ feet.
2. On this scale, $1/4$ inch would be equal to _____ feet.
3. About how many inches is it from house B to house C?
_____ inches.
4. About how many actual feet would this be? _____ feet.

This is the end of Lesson 63.

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GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Calculating Mileage on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MILEAGE SCALES: LESSON 64

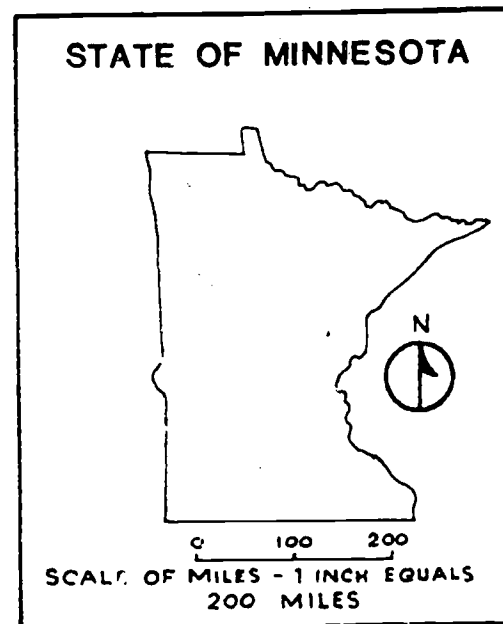
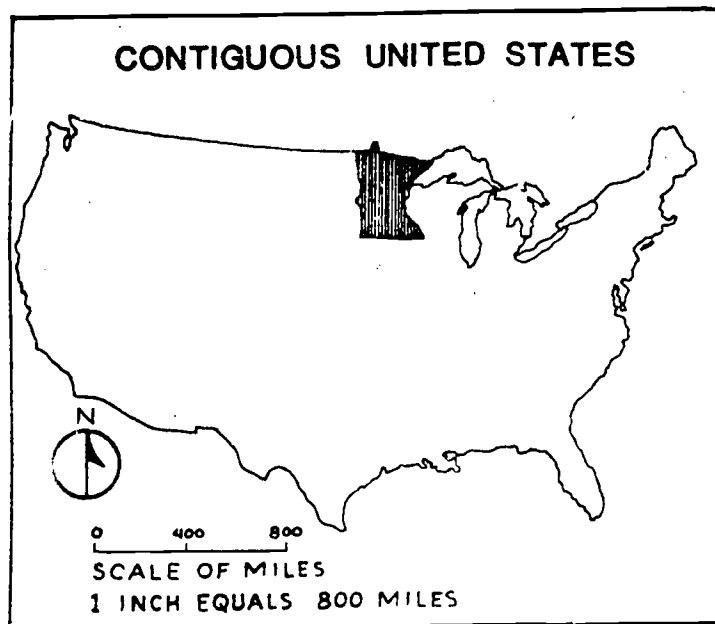
You will need a ruler for this exercise.

The map on the left below shows the 48 contiguous United States. The state of Minnesota has been darkened to make it stand out.

The map on the right below is of Minnesota alone, enlarged.

The scale of miles for each map is different. One inch is equal to a different number of miles on each map.

Study the maps and follow the directions on the next page to answer questions 1-4.



Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING MILEAGE SCALES: LESSON 64

Page 2

Look at the Minnesota map and use the scale of miles on that map. With your ruler, measure along Minnesota's western border.

1. How long is Minnesota on the map? _____
2. How long would this be in miles? _____

Now look at the map of the United States and use its scale of miles. Measure Minnesota on this map.

3. How long is Minnesota on the U.S. map? _____
4. How long would this be in miles? _____

The answers to questions 2 and 4 should be about the same.

This is the end of Lesson 64.

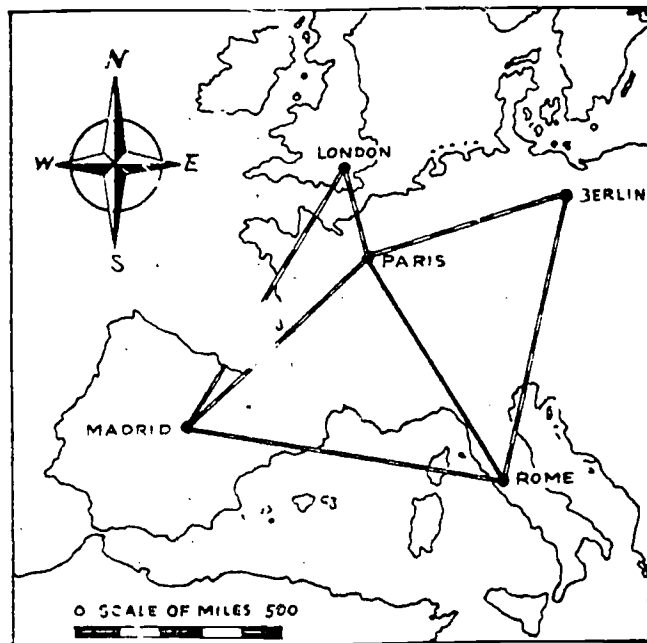
Name _____

Class _____

USING MILEAGE SCALES: LESSON 65

You will need a ruler for this exercise.

The map below shows a section of Western Europe. Five cities are shown on this map: London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, and Rome. Look carefully at this map and its scale of miles. Then answer questions 1-4.



1. London is about how many miles from Paris? _____
 A. 100
 B. 225
 C. 300

2. Madrid is about how many miles west of Rome? _____
 A. 600
 B. 750
 C. 900

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Calculating Mileage on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

USING MILEAGE SCALES: LESSON 65

Page 2

3. Berlin is about how many miles northeast of Paris? _____
- A. 300
 - B. 400
 - C. 500
3. Which cities are about the same distance apart as London and Madrid? _____
- A. Madrid and Rome
 - B. Paris and Berlin
 - C. Paris and Rome
 - D. Berlin and Rome

This is the end of Lesson 65.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Calculating Mileage on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

DISTANCE AND DIRECTION: LESSON 66

You will need a ruler for this exercise.

The squared section represents a section of the city Jim lives in. Jim participated in a "walkathon" to raise money for charity. Jim's house has been drawn on the map.

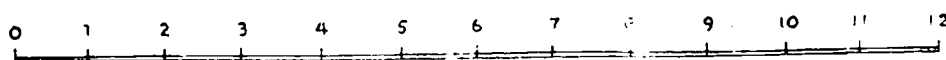
The circled number 1 represents the spot where the walkers gathered.

Following the step-by-step instructions on the next page, use the "Distance Key in Miles" and the directional symbol to draw out the route laid out for the walkers. (Part of Main Street and part of Washington Avenue have been drawn in to help you get started.)

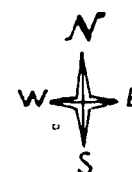
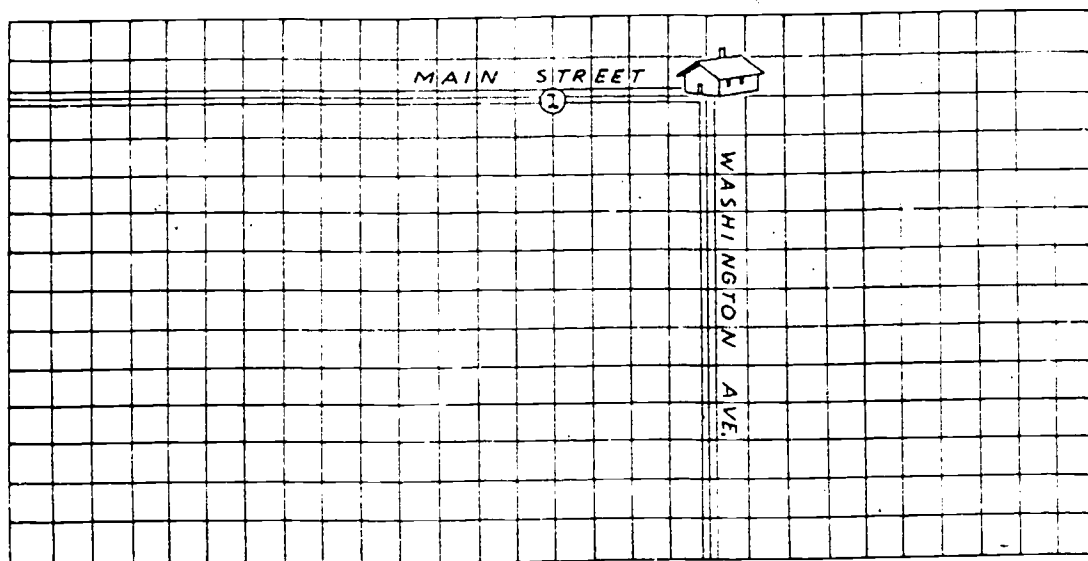
Write in the number of the instruction at each "stop."

Draw a heavy line along the lines of the grid to represent the route.

Write in the names of the streets and avenues as you go.



DISTANCE KEY IN MILES



GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Calculating Mileage on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

DISTANCE AND DIRECTION: LESSON 66

Page 2

1. From Jim's house to the gathering place for the walk, go 2 miles west on Main Street.
2. Continue west on Main Street for 4 miles to Grand Avenue.
3. Go south on Grand for 2 1/2 miles to Expressway.
4. Go east on Expressway for 5 miles to Elm.
5. Go north on Elm Street for 1 mile to La Salle.
6. Go east on La Salle for 1 mile to Washington Avenue.

How far and in what direction must Jim walk to get back to his house?

_____ miles

_____ direction

This is the end of Lesson 66.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Calculating Mileage on a Map

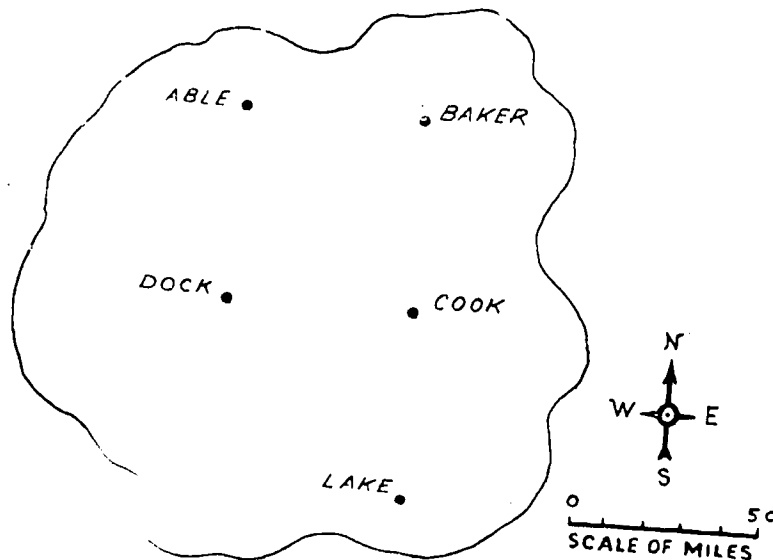
Name _____

Class _____

DISTANCE AND DIRECTION: LESSON 67

You will need a ruler for this exercise.

The rough map below shows five towns. Look carefully at the mileage scale and directional symbol. Then answer questions 1-13.



Distance

What is the *distance* from:

1. Able to Baker? _____ miles
2. Baker to Cook. _____ miles
3. Cook to Dock? _____ miles
4. Dock to Able? _____ miles
5. Baker to Lake? _____ miles
6. Able to Lake? _____ miles

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

GEOGRAPHIC SKILLS/Calculating Mileage on a Map

Name _____

Class _____

DISTANCE AND DIRECTION: LESSON 67

Page 2

Direction

In what *direction* is:

7. Baker from Able? _____

8. Cook from Dock? _____

9. Dock from Cook? _____

10. Cook from Baker? _____

11. Able from Lake? _____

12. Baker from Dock? _____

13. Lake from Able? _____

This is the end of Lesson 67.

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4. EVALUATING INFORMATION (LESSONS 68-88)

This group of lessons gives students practice in using critical-thinking skills. They are organized into six subskill areas: (1) identifying facts and opinions, (2) recognizing points of agreement and disagreement, (3) recognizing bias, (4) identifying primary and secondary sources, (5) assessing the reliability of sources, and (6) identifying inconsistencies.

These lessons are generally hard for junior high students, and teachers may find that many students will need to do most of the lessons.

There are at least two lessons for every subskill. Some skills may require several lessons for mastery.

Lessons 68-72 require students to use coins.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Facts and Opinions

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING FACTS: LESSON 68

You will need a coin for this exercise.

A *fact* is something that is known with certainty. It has been proven to be valid or correct. A statement of fact often describes something that can be seen to be true.

Lay a coin *face down* on your desk. Below is a list of statements about the coin. Each statement is identified by a letter. Look at the coin as you read each one.

- A. The value of the coin is printed on this side.
- B. The other side of the coin is prettier.
- C. Too many things are written on this side of the coin.
- D. The words "United States of America" are printed on this side of the coin.
- E. The coin is shaped like a circle.
- F. The coin has a picture on it.
- G. The coin is too big.
- H. The coin is flat.
- I. The words "E Pluribus Unum" are printed on the coin.
- J. Some coins are prettier than this one.

Which of these statements about the coins are *facts*? _____

This is the end of Lesson 68.

EVALUATING INFORMATION /Identifying Facts and Opinions

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING FACTS: LESSON 69

You will need a coin for this exercise.

A *fact* is something that is known with certainty. It has been proven to be valid or correct. A statement of fact often describes something that can be seen to be true.

Lay a coin *face up* on your desk. Below is a list of statements about the coin. Each statement is identified by a letter. Look at the coin as you read each one.

- A. The coin has a year printed on it.
- B. The coin has a man's head on it.
- C. The coin is too small.
- D. The man on the coin has a weird hair style.
- E. The word "Liberty" is printed on the coin.
- F. The coin is flat.
- G. The man on the coin is facing the wrong way.
- H. The words "In God We Trust" are printed on the coin.
- I. The coin is shaped like a circle.
- J. The picture on the coin is not very good.

Which of these statements about the coin are *facts*? _____

This is the end of Lesson 69.

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING OPINIONS: LESSON 70

You will need a coin for this exercise.

An *opinion* is a belief about something. An opinion may or may not be based on facts. An opinion is what someone thinks or feels about something. Two people often have different opinions about the same thing.

Lay a coin *face down* on your desk. Below is a list of statements about the coin. Each statement is identified by a letter. Look at the coin as you read each one.

- A. The value of the coin is printed on this side.
- B. The other side of the coin is prettier.
- C. Too many things are written on this side of the coin.
- D. The words "United States of America" are printed on the coin.
- E. The coin is shaped like a circle.
- F. The coin has a picture on it.
- G. The coin is too big.
- H. The coin is flat.
- I. The words "E Pluribus Unum" are printed on the coin.
- J. Some coins are prettier than this one.

Which of these statements about the coin are *opinions*? _____

This is the end of Lesson 70.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Facts and Opinions

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING OPINIONS: LESSON 71

You will need a coin for this exercise.

An *opinion* is a belief about something. An opinion may or may not be based on facts. An opinion is what someone thinks or feels about something. Two people often have different opinions about the same thing.

Lay a coin *face up* on your desk. Below is a list of statements about the coin. Each statement is identified by a letter. Look at the coin as you read each one.

- A. The coin has a year printed on it.
- B. The coin has a man's head on it.
- C. The coin is too small.
- D. The man on the coin has a weird hair style.
- E. The word "Liberty" is printed on the coin.
- F. The coin is flat.
- G. The man on the coin is facing the wrong way.
- H. The words "In God We Trust" are printed on the coin.
- I. The coin is shaped like a circle.
- J. The picture on the coin is not very good.

Which of these statements about the coin are *opinions*? _____

This is the end of Lesson 71.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Facts and Opinions

Name _____

Class _____

SEPARATING FACT FROM OPINION: LESSON 72

You will need a coin for this exercise.

Remember that a *fact* is known to be true. An *opinion* is a belief that may or may not be true. Facts are statements with which almost everyone would agree. People often disagree about opinions.

Hold the coin in your hand and look at each side. Below is a list of statements about the coin. Each statement is identified by a letter. Read the statements and answer questions 1 and 2 by filling in the letters of the statements.

- A. The coin is too small.
- B. The coin has writing on both sides.
- C. The coin has a face on only one side.
- D. The coin is too thick.
- E. The coin is flat.
- F. The words "United States of America" are printed on the coin.
- G. The value of the coin is printed on it.
- H. Some of the words are near the edge of the coin.
- I. The coin is nice to look at.
- J. The person on the coin is a man.

1. Which of these statements about the coin are *facts*? _____
2. Which of these statements are *opinions*? _____

This is the end of Lesson 72.

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Name _____

Class _____

ANALYZING CONFLICTING STORIES: LESSON 73

When two or more people look at the same thing, they often come away with different ideas about what it is like. When they tell others about what they see, their stories might sound very different. Here's how two different people might tell about visiting a strange city:

ALICE: "Downtown Cowntown is a sight to thrill any visitor. Huge buildings line the streets. Everywhere the sightseer looks there are giant skyscrapers, some nearly 200 feet high, reaching toward the clouds."

FREDA: "The trip through downtown Cowntown is a bummer. The city is full of old, dirty buildings. Nowhere in the city is there a building more than 200 feet high."

Would you want to visit Cowntown? If you believed Alice, you might. If you believed Freda, you probably would not. When two people give you conflicting descriptions of something, how do you know what to believe?

One way is to look for some things that *both* people say are true. If several different people agree that a statement is true, you probably can believe it. But if one person says that something is true and another person insists that it is not true--that is, if people disagree about something--you cannot be so sure that it is true.

If you went to visit Cowntown, you might have fun or you might have a lousy time. But you could be pretty sure that you would see some buildings 200 feet high in Cowntown. Both Alice and Freda agreed that some buildings were about that tall.

The following example shows how two people's stories about the same thing can sometimes be very different.

Bronco, an 11-year-old boy, came running into the kitchen. Blood was running from his mouth and nose. He spat a big mouthful of blood in the sink. His front teeth had been knocked out, and they came out when he

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

ANALYZING CONFLICTING STORIES: LESSON 73

Page 2

spat. The teeth bounced around the sink and slithered down the drain. Bronco's clothes were torn and his arms were scratched.

Right behind him came Bertha, Bronco's 13-year-old sister. Her left eye was blackened. Blood ran from deep scratches on her cheek that had been made by someone's fingernails. Dirt was smeared all over her face.

"My goodness!" cried their mother. "What happened?"

Bronco pointed at Bertha and cried, "She started it!" At the same time, Bertha pointed at Bronco and shouted, "He started it!"

"All right, all right," said their mother. "You two get cleaned up, and then both of you come and tell me what happened."

Bronco's Story

"We were walking down to the 7-11 store to get milk. You gave us a dollar, and we were going to get ice cream with the money left over. When we were almost to the store, Bertha said we would get some stupid old candy instead. Then she smashed me in the mouth with her fist and started kicking me and jumping on me."

Bertha's Story

"When we were almost to the 7-11, Bronco gets this bright idea to get ice cream. We always get candy with the change. When I said that we would get candy again, he grabbed for the dollar I was carrying. He bumped his nose on my elbow. Then he reached up and scratched me on the face. He tripped me and I fell on top of him. When we were trying to get up he punched me right in the eye with his fist."

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Recognizing Points of Agreement and Disagreement

Name _____

Class _____

ANALYZING CONFLICTING STORIES: LESSON 73

Page 3

Listed below are eight statements about the fight. If a statement is true according to *both* Bronco's and Bertha's stories, circle the word "Agree." If the two stories disagree about a statement, circle the word "Disagree."

1. Agree Disagree Bertha started the fight by punching Bronco.
2. Agree Disagree Bronco started the fight by scratching Bertha.
3. Agree Disagree The fight happened near the store.
4. Agree Disagree The fight started because of an argument over what the kids should buy with the change left over after they bought the milk.
5. Agree Disagree Bertha punched Bronco in the mouth with her fist.
6. Agree Disagree Bertha was carrying the money.
7. Agree Disagree Bronco tripped Bertha.
8. Agree Disagree Bertha jumped on Bronco.

This is the end of Lesson 73.

Name _____

Class _____

ANALYZING CONFLICTING STORIES: LESSON 74

Here are two stories about one football game that might have been written in a school newspaper.

BEARS EASILY WHIP LIONS, 35-28

Last night the Bears and Lions played a game that was really over by the end of the first half. By halftime, the Bears had built up a 35-0 lead. In the second half, the Bears relaxed and took it easy. The only points that the Lions could score came on four touchdowns in the last half. The Bears looked like a strong team and were in control of the entire game.

LIONS' POWER NEARLY UPSETS BEARS

Last night the Lions completely outplayed the Bears in the second half and nearly won the game. The Lions' magnificent rally barely fell short as the Bears eked out a 35-28 victory. The Lions made several costly mistakes in the first half and found themselves behind 35-0 at halftime. In the second half, the Lions scored four touchdowns good for 28 points while the Bears were held scoreless. The end of the game found the Bears hanging on, desperately trying to keep the powerful Lions from scoring the tying touchdown.

On the next page are six statements about the game. If a statement is true according to both newspaper stories, circle the word "Agree." If the stories disagree about the statement, circle the word "Disagree."

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Recognizing Points of Agreement and Disagreement

Name _____

Class _____

ANALYZING CONFLICTING STORIES: LESSON 74

Page 2

1. Agree Disagree The score was 35-28.
2. Agree Disagree The Bears were the better team.
3. Agree Disagree The Lions were the better team.
4. Agree Disagree The score at halftime was 35-0.
5. Agree Disagree The Lions scored 28 points in the second half.
6. Agree Disagree It was easy for the Bears to beat the Lions.

This is the end of Lesson 74.

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Name _____

Class _____

IDENTIFYING STATEMENTS OF FEELING: LESSON 75

When people make statements, either spoken or written, they are trying to tell other people something. Usually writers and speakers think carefully about their subjects before they make statements. But sometimes people become emotionally involved in the subjects that they are making statements about. If people have very strong feelings about a subject, they may make statements that they would not make if they were thinking carefully. For example, consider how some people are speaking in the following incident:

The score was tied 3 to 3 in the last inning of the district championship seventh-grade baseball game. There was a runner on third base. There were two outs.

It was Joe's turn to bat. He was nervous. If he could just get a base hit--any kind of base hit--he could drive in the winning run and his school would win the championship.

The pitcher wound up and threw. Joe swung and hit the ball. It bounced slowly to the shortstop.

Joe took off for first base. He was sure he would make it before the shortstop could throw the ball to the first baseman. Joe ran. The shortstop threw. It was a close play.

"Out!" yelled the umpire.

Joe ran back to the umpire. "But, Ump, I hit the base and took three steps before the ball hit the first baseman's glove! Couldn't you see that? You can't see anything! You're blind as a bat! You should be sent to the salt mines and never be allowed to come out!"

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Recognizing Bias

Name _____

Class _____

IDENTIFYING STATEMENTS OF FEELING: LESSON 75

Page 3

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---------|--|
| 4. | Thinking | Feeling | I went to Jefferson last year, and they have the stupidest social studies teachers in the world. |
| 5. | Thinking | Feeling | There are so many kids in my school that it's like a zoo. |
| 6. | Thinking | Feeling | My school has more students than any other junior high in the district. |
| 7. | Thinking | Feeling | Our lunches are the world's worst. |

This is the end of Lesson 75.

Name _____

Class _____

IDENTIFYING STATEMENTS OF FEELING: LESSON 76

People have strong feelings about many social issues. One of these issues is the rights that 18-year-old people should have. Some people believe that 18-year-olds should be able to do anything that adults do. Others believe that people should wait until they are 21 before they are permitted to do anything that adults can do.

Below are five statements about this subject. If the statement seems to have been made after careful thought, circle the word "Thinking." If the statement seems to come from strong emotions, circle the word "Feeling."

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---------|---|
| 1. | Thinking | Feeling | Most 18-year-old people today have gone to school for more years than their parents did. |
| 2. | Thinking | Feeling | It will ruin our country if we let those sloppily dressed 18-year-old punks vote. |
| 3. | Thinking | Feeling | If 18-year-olds are allowed to drink beer and liquor, we will have more drinking drivers on our highways. |
| 4. | Thinking | Feeling | If 18-year-olds are old enough to fight in wars for their country, they are old enough to vote. |
| 5. | Thinking | Feeling | No 18-year-old kid has enough sense to know how to vote. |

This is the end of Lesson 76.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Primary and Secondary Sources

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING PRIMARY SOURCES: LESSON 77

Information can be obtained from one of two kinds of sources: primary and secondary.

A *primary source* is a firsthand or original source. A primary source can be a person (for example, an eyewitness to an event), a document (for example, a letter or birth certificate), or an audiovisual record (for example, a tape recording, motion picture, or photograph).

Suppose you wanted to find out what you were like when you were five years old. You could use many sources of information. Eight of them are listed below. Some of them could provide you with firsthand information about what you were like as a five-year-old; others could not. Look carefully at this list and circle the letters next to the primary sources of information.

- A. Family photographs of your fifth birthday party
- B. A photograph of your father when he was five years old
- C. A drawing of your family tree
- D. A tape recording of your fifth birthday party
- E. A diary written by one of your parents during the year you were five
- F. A story you wrote about yourself when you were in the sixth grade
- G. A report about you written by your kindergarten teacher
- H. A picture you drew in kindergarten

This is the end of Lesson 77.

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING PRIMARY SOURCES: LESSON 78

A *primary source* is a firsthand or original source of information.

A primary source of information about an event might be a person who was present at the time and remembers what happened. Or it might be a report written during or just after the event by an eyewitness. A film, photograph, or tape recording of an event would also be a primary source.

Suppose you wanted to find out what your family was doing on the day before you were born. You might try to get information from a number of people. Eight of them are listed below. Some of them might have firsthand information about what you want to know; others would probably not have firsthand information. Circle the letters in front of all the people who might be primary sources.

- A. Your parents
- B. Your grandparents
- C. An older brother or sister
- D. Your best friend, who moved into town last year
- E. An uncle or aunt
- F. Your social studies teacher
- G. A neighbor who has lived next door to your family for 20 years
- H. Your kindergarten teacher

This is the end of Lesson 78.

Name _____

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RECOGNIZING SECONDARY SOURCES: LESSON 79

A *secondary source* provides secondhand information. Any information that is not obtained from a primary, or original, source is said to come from a secondary source.

Suppose you hear that there has been a fight in the school cafeteria. If the person who told you about it actually saw the fight, that person is a primary source of information. But if that person heard about it from some other person who supposedly saw the fight, you are getting information about the fight from a secondary source.

As you can imagine, a secondary source is not likely to be as reliable as a primary source. However, certain kinds of information are difficult or impossible to obtain from primary sources. For example, suppose you wanted to write a report about how cave men lived. Since the cave men did not use written language as we know it, no primary-source documents are available. Methods of recording events on film and tape had not been invented when the cave men lived, and there certainly are no surviving eyewitnesses. In doing research for your report, you would have to use secondary sources.

You don't have to go back as far as the cave men to find situations in which it is difficult to use primary sources. If you wanted to find out something about your own great-great-grandparents, for example, you might not find many living people who remember them. You would probably have to rely in part on secondary sources.

On the next page is a list of sources that you might use to find information about your great-great-grandparents. Circle the letters in front of all the secondary sources.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Primary and Secondary Sources

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING SECONDARY SOURCES: LESSON 79

Page 2

- A. Photographs of your great-great-grandparents
- B. Letters written by your great-great-grandparents
- C. Your Aunt Susie, who didn't know them but has heard a lot of stories about them
- D. Newspaper clippings about your great-great-grandparents' wedding and funerals
- E. An article in a current historical magazine about the town where they lived
- F. Your grandmother, who used to spend summers at your great-great-grandparents' house when she was a little girl
- G. A painting of your great-great-grandmother, done from a photograph of her

This is the end of Lesson 79.

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RECOGNIZING SECONDARY SOURCES: LESSON 80

A *secondary source* provides secondhand information. Information that was not obtained from a primary, or original, source must have come from a secondary source.

One example of a secondary source is a book review; the primary source is the book itself. Another example of a secondary source is a newspaper columnist's summary of an important speech; the speech itself is the primary source.

Suppose you were writing a class report about people's views on income tax reform. One night you watch a television talk show on which Senator Smart is discussing this issue. You hear the senator say, "I think income tax loopholes ought to be abolished." The next morning you read a newspaper account of the senator's remarks. The headline reads: "Senator Smart Calls for Abolishing Income Tax."

The television talk show was a primary source of information. You saw and heard the senator state his opinion. The newspaper headline was a secondary source because you were getting Senator Smart's views secondhand--the headline writer was telling you (incorrectly, in this case) what he thought the reporter said he heard the senator say.

Although it is usually better to use primary sources, it is not always easy or even possible. For example, many people are interested in finding out about their ancestors. They might want to know when their ancestors first came to this country and where they lived before they came here. If your ancestors came here a very long time ago, there is probably no one living who remembers when they came or where they came from. You would have to use a lot of secondary sources.

However, remember that primary sources are not always human beings. Documents and various kinds of legal papers can be primary sources too, if they were made during the lifetimes of the people you are looking for information about.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING SECONDARY SOURCES: LESSON 80

Page 2

Some sources of information you might use to try to find information about your ancestors are listed below. Circle the letters in front of the secondary sources.

- A. A ticket used by your great-great-grandfather that shows where and when the ship he arrived on began and ended its trip
- B. Your Uncle Harry, who remembers that his grandmother told him where the family lived back in the old country
- C. Birth certificates that show when and where some of your ancestors were born
- D. A family history written by your cousin
- E. A family-tree quilt made by your great-aunt
- F. Your grandfather, who remembers some of the records of births, deaths, and marriages in the old family Bible, which was destroyed in a fire 40 years ago

This is the end of Lesson 80.

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Primary and Secondary Sources

Name _____

Class _____

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN TYPES OF SOURCES: LESSON 81

Information can be obtained from one of two kinds of sources: primary and secondary.

Suppose you've been hearing a lot of talk about a big fight after school yesterday. Sometimes you heard that it was a fistfight. Some people said that one kid stabbed another. Other people said that there really wasn't a fight.

When you get home, you tell your parents about the fight and they want to know exactly what happened. They ask you to tell them what you know. They also want to know who told you about the fight. They want to know who actually had firsthand information about the fight.

You tell your parents each of the following things:

- _____ 1. You first heard about the fight from the kid who has his locker next to yours. He heard that there was a big fight.
- _____ 2. A little later in the day, your best friend (who rides the school bus with you) told you he heard that one of the kids was stabbed.
- _____ 3. Between classes you heard some more stories from kids who were sure that someone was stabbed.
- _____ 4. At lunchtime there was much talk of the fight. One of your friends who stayed after school for wrestling practice didn't actually see a fight.
- _____ 5. Another friend who stayed after school for math makeup said he heard a lot of noise from the football field, but he didn't actually see a fight.

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Primary and Secondary Sources

Name _____

Class _____

*DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN TYPES OF SOURCES: LESSON 81

Page 2

- ____6. The fight was discussed in your afternoon classes. Many of the kids who rode the bus home with you insisted that someone was stabbed after school.
- ____7. One teacher said that when he left school there weren't any kids around and no one was fighting.
- ____8. After school you talked to the school bus driver, who also works at the school as a janitor. He said he didn't see a fight when he came back to work at the school after driving the bus.
- ____9. As you are talking with your parents, two more of your friends come over. They said that as they had walked home last night they had seen two boys pushing each other around on the football field. No one was hurt.
- ____10. Your parents call the school principal. She says she thinks there was a small fight after school, but that to her knowledge there was no stabbing.

Go back over the list of people who said something about the fight. Print a capital "P" in the space before each one who had firsthand information. Print an "S" in front of each one who didn't have firsthand information. The people you identified with a "P" are primary sources. The ones you identified with an "S" are secondary sources.

This is the end of Lesson 81.

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Name _____

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DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN TYPES OF SOURCES: LESSON 82

Imagine that a famous person has had an auto accident. You are on a jury that is trying to decide whose fault the accident was. Many people are willing to tell you what they know about the accident. However, only some of these people will be helpful to you in your job of deciding who is guilty.

You and the other members of the jury decide that only the people who have firsthand information will be helpful to you. Your job is to decide which of the following people can provide firsthand information.

Identify the people below who have firsthand information (primary sources) with a "P." Identify people who don't have firsthand information (secondary sources) with an "S."

- _____ 1. The famous person who had the accident is willing to tell you his side of the story.
- _____ 2. The person who was driving the other car is willing to tell her side of the story.
- _____ 3. A person who read about the accident in the paper is willing to talk with you about it.
- _____ 4. The son of the famous person is willing to talk with you even though all he knows is what he has heard from his parents.
- _____ 5. A truck driver who came upon the accident as the cars were being towed away will tell all he knows.
- _____ 6. A person who was waiting to cross the street where the accident happened will tell what she saw.

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Primary and Secondary Sources

Name _____

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DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN TYPES OF SOURCES: LESSON 82

Page 2

- ____ 7. A person who was driving right behind the famous person will talk with you.
- ____ 8. Many people who watched news films on TV that showed the cars after the accident want to talk.
- ____ 9. A policeman who was called to the accident after it happened is willing to talk.
- ____ 10. A girl who was hitchhiking near the accident scene will tell what she saw.

This is the end of Lesson 82.

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Assessing the Reliability of Sources

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING RELIABILITY: LESSON 83

You can usually be fairly sure that information is accurate if it comes from a *reliable source*.

When you are presented with two or more statements that contradict one another, it is safest to believe the statement that comes from the most reliable source. It is the one most likely to be true.

How can you tell whether a source is reliable? One way is to ask yourself the questions listed below.

--Is the statement based on demonstrated *facts*, or on someone's personal *opinion*? (See Lessons 68-72.)

--Is the statement based on careful *thought* or on strong *feelings*? (See Lessons 75 and 76.)

--Does the statement generally *agree* with information from other sources? Or does it *disagree* with most statements about the same subject from other sources? (See Lessons 73 and 74.)

--Did the information in the statement come from a *primary source* or from a *secondary source*? (See Lessons 77-82.)

--Does the person making the statement have *something to gain* by saying something that may not be true? Is the statement designed to *influence* you to do something--for example, vote for someone or buy a product?

--Was the information in the statement collected *recently*, or is it likely to be *out of date*?

--Is the statement *complete*? Or has important information been *left out* of the statement?

--Does the source of the information have a *good track record*? Has it been reliable in the past? Does it have a reputation for honesty and accuracy?

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Assessing the Reliability of Sources

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING RELIABILITY: LESSON 83

Page 2

Suppose you are getting dressed to go to school and you want to know how cold it is outside. You have five sources of information:

- A. The weather forecast in yesterday's newspaper, which says that the temperature is not expected to get any warmer than 10 degrees above zero today.
 - B. Your father, who has just come in from trying to get his car started. He says, "Brrrr! It must be 10 below zero out there."
 - C. Your brother, who is trying to get you to promise to deliver his paper route after school. He says, "The sun's coming out. It looks as though it's going to warm up a lot today."
 - D. The thermometer mounted outside the kitchen window, which reads 15 degrees above zero.
 - E. Your mother, who reports that the milkman told her it was 5 below zero.
-
- 1. Which source of information may not be reliable because the person making the statement wants to *influence* you to do something? _____
 - 2. Which source may not be reliable because it is not *up to date*? _____
 - 3. Which source may not be reliable because it is not original--because the information is *secondhand*? _____
 - 4. Which source may not be reliable because the information in the statement is based on personal *opinion* rather than on demonstrated *fact*? _____
 - 5. Which source of information is likely to be the most reliable? _____

This is the end of Lesson 83.

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Name _____

Class _____

SELECTING THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCE: LESSON 84

If you want the best possible information, you should go to the most *reliable* source you can find.

Review the list of questions to ask yourself about reliability in Lesson 83. Then choose the best answers to questions 1-5 below.

1. If you want to know how many yards Tom gained rushing in last night's football game, the best source of information is _____.
 - A. The sports page of the newspaper
 - B. Tom's girlfriend
 - C. The captain of the opposing team

2. Suppose your class is planning a trip to Washington, D.C., and you want to know whether you can tour the White House on a certain day. What would be the best way of finding out this information? _____.
 - A. Ask a teacher who used to live in Washington several years ago
 - B. Ask the principal what he or she thinks
 - C. Write or telephone the White House

3. If you are thinking about buying a certain book as a present for your sister but you're not sure she would like it, what is the best way to find out? _____.
 - A. Read a review of the book written by a literary critic
 - B. Look for an advertisement for the book and see what it says
 - C. Borrow a copy of the book from a friend or from the library and read some of it yourself

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

Name _____

Class _____

SELECTING THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCE: LESSON 84

Page 2

4. If you want to know whether the food in a certain restaurant is good, the best person to ask would be _____
- A. Someone who ate there a couple of years ago
 - B. Someone who ate there last week
 - C. The owner of the restaurant
5. Suppose you are registering at a new school and you want to know how to find the guidance counselor's office. You stop several students in the hall and ask for directions. Which of the sources below is probably *not* reliable? _____
- A. Sally, who tells you to walk up the stairs and look for the second door on the left
 - B. Doug, who says the guidance counselor's office is upstairs in Room 203
 - C. Rick, who tells you to keep going down the hall past the library, turn right, and take the first door on the right
 - D. Carla, who tells you to go up the stairs and look for Room 203

This is the end of Lesson 84.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Assessing the Reliability of Sources

Name _____

Class _____

SELECTING THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCE: LESSON 85

Suppose you have saved up enough money to buy a new three-speed bike. You want to make sure you get a good one.

First you look at the ads in a cycling magazine. The three ads that appeal to you most are for models made by Raleigh, Schwinn, and Huffy.

The Raleigh ad says: "Every Raleigh bicycle comes from a famous family of pure competition-bred champions."

The Schwinn ad says: "More Style--More Quality--Your Best Buy in Bikes. If it's quality and performance you want in your next bike . . . make Schwinn your choice."

The Huffy ad says: "Huffy bikes ride like the wind on a price that's a breeze. It's packed with features, built to last, sharply styled."

Next you ask your friend, who owns a Schwinn, what he thinks. He thinks that Schwinn's are the best. He says that Raleighs are no good because they are made in England, and his father says that things made in England are no good. He thinks Huffys stink; he says they're cheap.

Then you ask your neighbor, who works in a Schwinn bike shop. He tells you that Schwinn's and Raleighs are about equal in quality. He says they are both well made and will not need much repair. He doesn't think much of Huffys.

Finally you look in a magazine called *Consumer Reports*. This magazine rates all kinds of products, including bicycles. The people who work for the magazine buy different brands of a product and test them all to see which one works best. Then they write about the good and bad points of all the brands. The magazine does not try to sell products, and it does not have ads for any products.

Go on to the next page of this lesson.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Assessing the Reliability of Sources

Name _____

Class _____

SELECTING THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCE: LESSON 85

Page 2

After *Consumer Reports* tested three-speed bikes, it published a list ranking them in order of quality. The bike at the top of the list ranked best overall; the bike at the bottom of the list ranked the worst. The list looks like this:

Raleigh Superbe

Raleigh Sports

Royal Scot

Schwinn Speedster

Sears

Huffy Sportsman

Ward's Hawthorne

Western Flyer

Columbia Sports Tourist

Rollfast Ultralight

Iverson Grand Touring

You now have four sources of information about bikes: (A) the ads in the cycling magazine, (B) your friend, (C) your neighbor, and (D) *Consumer Reports* magazine.

1. Which source would you trust the most? _____
2. Which source would you trust the next-most? _____
3. Which is the third-most-reliable source? _____
4. Which source would you trust the least? _____

This is the end of Lesson 85.

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Name _____

Class _____

SELECTING THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCE: LESSON 86

Imagine that your neighbors have asked you to go with them to Canada. They are going to visit someone in Thunder Bay, Ontario, which they describe as "a big city near Minnesota." Their children would like you to go so they will have someone their age to do things with. Before you decide to go, you figure it would be a good idea to find out something about the place.

One of your teachers has been to Canada, so you ask him about it. He tells you that it is the most lonely, quiet place he has ever been. In fact, he didn't see another person for three days. He also says that there were so many bugs that he almost got bitten to death, and that it rained all the time. Then you find out that the only time he was in Ontario was when he took a canoe trip.

After talking with your teacher, you get a travel booklet written by the Ontario Department of Tourism. In this book you find that Ontario is "a fresh, clean, sparkling place of unlimited space and warmth of welcome."

In the *Encyclopedia Americana* you find some information about Thunder Bay. It says, "Tourists are attracted to the area in increasing numbers. Facilities for hunting and fishing, winter sports, and boating supply year-round diversion." You also find that Thunder Bay is "a port city in northwestern Ontario, Canada."

You now have three sources of information about Thunder Bay, Ontario:

(A) your teacher, (B) the tourist booklet, and (C) the *Encyclopedia Americana*. Each one gives you a different idea about what Ontario is like.

1. Which source do you think is the most reliable? _____
2. Which sources do you think are not quite so reliable? _____

This is the end of Lesson 86.

EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Inconsistencies

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING CONSISTENCY: LESSON 87

Sometimes when people speak or write, they make statements that are *inconsistent* with other statements they have made.

Suppose you meet a friend on the street and he says to you, "Good morning. It certainly is a beautiful day. The weather is miserable."

You probably would feel confused. How can it be a beautiful day if the weather is miserable? You wouldn't know which of the two statements he meant. His statements are *inconsistent*. If one is true, the other can't be true.

Suppose you meet another friend and he says, "Good morning. It certainly is a beautiful day. The weather is very pleasant."

Those statements are *consistent*. They could both be true. If it is a beautiful day, the weather is probably pleasant.

Below are ten pairs of statements. Imagine that both statements in each set were made by the same person. Circle the letter "C" in front of the set if the two statements are consistent with one another. Circle the letter "I" if the two statements are inconsistent with each other.

1. C I "George is a nice guy. I can't stand him."
2. C I "I'll have another cookie. I need to lose weight."
3. C I "Don't forget to wake me at 6 o'clock. I want to get to school early."
4. C I "Please open a window. It feels chilly in this room."

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Inconsistencies

Name _____

Class _____

UNDERSTANDING CONSISTENCY: LESSON 87

Page 2

5. C I "Let's go see that new movie at the Star Theatre tonight.
I hear it's really good."
6. C I "I expect to get a good grade on the history test. I didn't
study for it at all."
7. C I "I've decided to ask Kathy to go to the party with me. I
really like her."
8. C I "I want to save some money to buy Christmas presents. I
think I'll look for an after-school job."
9. C I "You did excellent work on this paper. I'll give you a D."
10. C I "My parents are really mean. They let me do anything I want to."

This is the end of Lesson 87.

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Inconsistencies

Name _____

Class _____

RECOGNIZING INCONSISTENCY: LESSON 88

Review the explanations of consistency and inconsistency in Lesson 87. Then read the story below and answer the questions that follow.

Snidely Mealmouth was trying to get elected to the school board. Before the election he spoke to many different groups of people. Each time he spoke he tried to say things that would make that group of people vote for him.

When he spoke to the taxpayers' association, he said: "Friends, you and I know that taxes are too high. Much of the money that you pay for taxes goes to run the schools. If we want taxes to go down, the schools must spend less. Many things that the teachers do are just a waste of money. The amount of money that the schools spend must be reduced by 25 percent."

He said this to the teachers in the school district: "You teachers are doing a wonderful job. I am aware that teachers in this district have problems. Salaries are too low. If I am elected, I will make sure that teachers are paid more money. We must also have stricter control over students so that it is easier for you to teach."

To the parents, he said: "Our schools must do a better job for your kids. We must have more courses and more interesting material. Too many kids are goofing off, so we must have more adults in the schools to watch the kids more closely."

To the students, he said: "You poor kids have one heck of a time here in this place. Our schools should be much better. The courses in this school are boring. We should have more teachers and smaller classes with more films and more games. This place is like a prison. You are good kids, and students should have more freedom. So go home and tell your folks to vote for me."

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Inconsistencies

Name _____

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RECOGNIZING INCONSISTENCY: LESSON 88

Page 2

Listed below are eight pairs of statements that Mr. Mealmouth made in his speeches. If the two statements are inconsistent with one another, circle the letter "I". If the two statements are consistent with each other, circle the letter "C."

- C I 1. "Many things that teachers do are just a waste of money."
 "You teachers are doing a wonderful job."
- C I 2. "Too many kids are goofing off."
 "You are good kids."
- C I 3. "We must have more courses and more interesting materials."
 "The classes in this school are boring."
- C I 4. "We must have stricter control over students."
 "We must have more adults in the schools to watch the kids
 more closely."
- C I 5. "The amount of money that the schools spend must be reduced
 by 25 percent."
 "We must have more adults in the schools to watch the kids
 more closely."
- C I 6. "The amount of money that the schools spend must be reduced
 by 25 percent."

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EVALUATING INFORMATION/Identifying Inconsistencies

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RECOGNIZING INCONSISTENCY: LESSON 88

Page 3

"We should have more teachers and smaller classes with more films and more games."

C I 7. "Many things that teachers do are just a waste of money."
"The classes in this school are boring."

C I 8. "We must have more adults in the schools to watch the kids more closely."

"Students should have more freedom."

This is the end of Lesson 88.

ANSWER KEY

Lesson 1

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. B

Lesson 2

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. B

Lesson 3

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. A

Lesson 4

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. 94, 179
7. Feast of Ramadan
8. Birthday of the Moon
9. Holiday of Tabernacles, Holiday of Seven Weeks, Holiday of First Fruits
10. Paine
11. 72, 73
12. Treason
13. 58, 175, 185, 193
14. Vulture

Lesson 5

1. 35, 55, 127, 160
2. 1
3. 34
4. Fort Cumberland or Fort Detroit
5. Fort Duquesne
6. C
7. A
8. 110
9. 142, 144
10. Lake Agassiz, Lake Bonneville
11. 3
12. 7
13. 4
14. Mound builders
15. B

Lesson 6

1. 98
2. 12
3. 12
4. C
5. 80
6. Weapons
7. A
8. 114-115
9. Interviewing
10. C
11. Political opinion forming
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. C

Lesson 7

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. True
14. C
15. C

Lesson 8

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. Bronze Age
9. Aryan
10. Cryptography
11. C
12. No
13. A
14. C

Lesson 9

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. C

Lesson 10

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. True
12. "What Makes a Successful Family?"
13. M.T. Bloom
14. *Reader's Digest* (Read Di)
15. 121-124
16. May 1973 (My '73)
17. "Acquisition and Testing of Gestural Signs in Four Young Chimpanzees"
18. R.S. Fouts
19. *Science*
20. 978-980
21. June 1973 (Je '73)
22. B

Lesson 11

1. "Car Fumes Answer Blues Charges"
2. *U.S. News (and World Report)*
3. 106-108
4. June 11, 1973 (Je 11 '73)
5. No
6. "Jazz Comes Back!"
7. H. Saal and A. Kuflik
8. *Newsweek*
9. 50
10. 1977
11. "How Can Mom and Dad Do This to Me?"
12. A. Sheedy
13. *Seventeen*
14. Yes
15. 242 and 243, plus others
16. A
17. "S"
18. B
19. "C"

Lesson 12

1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. Ju
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December
13. B
14. "Media Monster: Podnik the Terrible"
15. D. Rhodes
16. *International Wildlife* (Int Wildlife)
17. September 1977
18. No
19. Alphabetical
20. Subjects/authors
21. False
22. False
23. It is illustrated (has pictures)
24. False
25. Publication date, volume number, page number(s)
26. (Any four) title of article, author, name of magazine, volume number of magazine, page number(s), whether there are illustrations, publication date

284

Lesson 13

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. False
11. True
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. B
19. A

Lesson 14

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. Title card
6. Robert Penn Warren
7. "R"
8. "W"
9. Author card
10. Katherine B. Shippen
11. *Portals to the Past*
12. Archaeology
13. 1963
14. "S"

Lesson 15

1. McKern, Sharon S. and Thomas W.
2. *Tracking Fossil Man*
3. 1970
4. 573 Mc
5. Praeger
6. Title card
7. "T"
8. "M"
9. Anthropology, Paleontology
10. Author card
11. Subject card
12. Title card
13. Subject card
14. *When They Burned the White House.*
15. Andrew Tully
16. 1961
17. Simon & Schuster
18. "T"
19. "W"

Lesson 16

1. Dictionary
2. Encyclopedia
3. Almanac
4. Dictionary
5. Encyclopedia
6. Almanac
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. A

Lesson 17

1. Dictionary, encyclopedia
2. Atlas
3. Encyclopedia
4. Dictionary
5. Atlas
6. Encyclopedia
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. B

Lesson 18

1. "Growth of National Parks in the United States"
2. "Year," "Number"
3. U.S. National Park Service
4. 1976
5. 1930
6. Heart disease
7. 19.5%
8. 26,960
9. True
10. 4
11. False
12. C

Lesson 19

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES 1820-1970

<u>Continent or Area</u>	<u>Number</u>
Europe	35,704,302
Asia	1,519,235
South and North America	7,469,589
Africa	76,473
Australia and New Zealand	99,401
Pacific Islands	23,049
Not specified	10,589
	<u>4</u> 2,638

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1971

Lesson 20

1. Title
2. Source
3. Date
4. Numbers and statistics
5. Into rows and columns
6. Column head
7. World War II
8. 1662
9. World War II
10. Korean War
11. 5
12. 1976
13. 11,550

Lesson 21

ROD CAREW'S MAJOR-LEAGUE BATTING RECORD 1975-1977

<u>Year</u>	<u>Runs</u>	<u>Home Runs</u>	<u>Batting Average</u>
1975	90	14	.359
1976	97	9	.331
1977	128	14	.338

Source: Minnesota Twins, 1977

Lesson 22

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. Vertical
9. Millions
10. 10
11. 1920
12. 15 million
13. 20
14. 1930, 1940
15. U.S. Department of Agriculture

Lesson 23

1. Horizontal
2. Russian, Spanish
3. True
4. 1977
5. B
6. Horizontal
7. South, West
8. East
9. Midwest
10. True

Lesson 24

(Check students' graphs)

1. 9
2. 6
3. 12
4. 8

Lesson 25

1. Vertical
2. False
3. True
4. 1939
5. 3
6. True

Lesson 26

1. Mexico
2. Mexico
3. Philippines, Korea
4. U.S. Census Bureau
5. Horizontal
6. A key was provided in the lower-right part of the graph

Lesson 27

(Check students' graphs)

Lesson 28

1. B
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. D
6. F
7. G
8. H
9. 1970
10. \$50.00
11. 1970, 1975
12. True
13. Gallup Poll
14. B

Lesson 29

1. Higher
2. 1925, 1935

Lesson 30

1. (Check students' graphs)
2. Graph A: April and May are missing from the horizontal axis; 1 and 3 are missing from the vertical axis

Graph B: 1925 is missing from the horizontal axis; the intervals between years are not equal

Graph C: 3, not 2.5, should follow 2 on the vertical axis; 1820 is missing from the horizontal axis

3. Equal
4. Horizontal
5. Vertical
6. 0
7. Trends
8. Grid
9. Curve

Lesson 31

1. Upward
2. 1955
3. 1965
4. More
5. Five
6. Million
7. Physicians, surgeons
8. Upward
9. Surgeons
10. 1968, 1970
11. About \$25,00

Lesson 32

(Check students' graphs)

Lesson 33

- 75% _____
50% $\frac{1}{2}$ _____
25% $\frac{1}{4}$ _____
10% $\frac{1}{10}$ _____
5% _____
_____ 50% $\frac{1}{2}$ _____
_____ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ _____
_____ 25% $\frac{1}{4}$ _____
.60 _____
_____ 10% $\frac{1}{10}$ _____
1. 5
 2. \$1.00, \$1.00, \$1.00
 3. \$.50
 4. 50%

Lesson 34

(Check students' graphs)

1. 6
2. 14
3. 3
4. 75%
5. No
6. \$1.00




Lesson 35

- _____ _____
_____ _____
_____ 50% _____
_____ 25% _____
_____ 10% _____
3.33 _____
1. Clothing
 2. 50%
 3. 25%
 4. 50%
 5. 75%
 6. \$5.00, \$2.50, \$2.50
 7. 3
 8. Dan
 9. Jim
 10. Dan
 11. Jim
 12. How allowances were spent

Lesson 36

- _____ _____
_____ 25% _____
_____ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % _____
_____ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % _____
1. 24
 2. 7
 3. Sleeping, school
 4. True
 5. Sleeping, eating, recreation
 6. No

Lesson 37

1. \$
2. 
3. +
4. 
5. 
6. Snowmobiling
7. Swimming
8. Bicycling
9. Skiing

Lesson 38

1. Democratic party
2. Republican party
3. Justice or a fair trial
4. Peace
5. United States

Lesson 39

- A. 5, 12
- B. 1, 8
- C. 3, 7
- D. 2, 4
- E. 10

Lesson 40

1. Elephant, donkey, American flag
2. American flag
3. Election
4. He can't make up his mind which party to vote for
5. B

Lesson 41

1. Water pollution
2. It is covered with oil
3. A

Lesson 42

1. Sexual discrimination in employment
2. Man
3. C

Lesson 43

1. War
2. The world
3. The economic costs of war
4. War damages, military costs, etc.

Lesson 44

1. He watches too much television
2. The influence of TV violence on children
3. From watching television

Lesson 45

1. Poor educational performance
2. Parents, schools
3. Diploma, graduation cap

Lesson 46

1. They are being threatened by "The Human Appetite"
2. The conflict between the increasing demand for products and services and the dwindling supply of earth's natural resources

Lesson 47

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. E
6. G
7. F

Lesson 48

(Check students' work)

Lesson 49

1. South
2. West
3. North
4. East
5. School
6. Store
7. Railroad station
8. East
9. Southwest/northeast
10. Northwest
11. F
12. T
13. T
14. T
15. F

Lesson 50

1. L
2. M
3. I
4. H
5. G
6. B
7. D
8. E
9. F

Lesson 51

1. F
2. B
3. E
4. A
5. C
6. G

Lesson 52

1. Central City
2. Park
3. Railroad station

Lesson 53

(Study sheet--no answers required)

Lesson 54

(Study sheet--no answers required)

Lesson 55

1. (Check students' work)
2. A, D, E
3. B, C, F
4. (Check students' work)
5. A, D, E
6. B, C, F

Lesson 56

1. (Check students' work)
2. A
3. B
4. (Check students' work)
5. C, D, F
6. A, B, E

Lesson 57

1. ---
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. C

Lesson 58

1. ---
2. 40° N. Lat.,
 105° W. Long.
3. 50° S. Lat.,
 135° W. Long.
4. 20° N. Lat.,
 45° W. Long.
5. 30° N. Lat.,
 165° W. Long.
6. 10° S. Lat.,
 135° W. Long.

Lesson 59

1. ---
2. A
3. C
4. E
5. D
6. F

Lesson 60

1. 42° N. Lat.,
 81° W. Long.
2. 46° N. Lat.,
 75° W. Long.
3. $47 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. Lat.,
 111° W. Long.
4. Houston
5. Los Angeles
6. Chicago
7. H
8. J, D

Lesson 61

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. A

Lesson 62

1. 150
2. 125
3. 115
4. 50
5. 215
6. 100
7. 125
8. 100
9. 50
10. 1,030
11. 550
12. Northeast
13. South
14. Northeast
15. Duluth

Lesson 63

1. 250
2. 125
3. 1 1/2
4. 750

Lesson 64

1. 2
2. 400
3. 1/2
4. 400

Lesson 65

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D

Lesson 66

- 1 1/2, north

Lesson 67

1. 40
2. 50
3. 50
4. 50
5. 100
6. 120
7. East
8. East
9. West
10. South
11. Northwest
12. Northeast
13. Southeast

Lesson 68

- A, D, E, F, H, I

Lesson 69

- A, B, C, F, H, I

Lesson 70

- B, C, G, J

Lesson 71

- C, D, G, J

Lesson 72

1. B, C, E, F, G, H, J
2. A, D, I

Lesson 73

1. Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Agree
5. Disagree
6. Agree
7. Disagree
8. Disagree

Lesson 74

1. Agree
2. Disagree
3. Disagree
4. Agree
5. Agree
6. Disagree

Lesson 75

1. Feeling
2. Feeling
3. Thinking
4. Feeling
5. Feeling
6. Thinking
7. Feeling

Lesson 76

1. Thinking
2. Feeling
3. Thinking
4. Feeling
5. Feeling

Lesson 77

- A, D, E, G, H

Lesson 78

- A, B, C, E, G

Lesson 79

- C, E, G

Lesson 80

- B, D, E, F

Lesson 81

1. S
2. S
3. S
4. P
5. P
6. S
7. P
8. P
9. P
10. S

Lesson 82

1. P
2. P
3. S
4. S
5. S
6. P
7. P
8. S
9. S
10. P

Lesson 83

1. C
2. A
3. E
4. B
5. D

Lesson 84

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. C

Lesson 85

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A

Lesson 86

1. C
2. A, B

Lesson 87

1. I
2. I
3. C
4. I
5. C
6. I
7. C
8. C
9. I
10. I

Lesson 88

1. I
2. I
3. C
4. C
5. I
6. I
7. C
8. I

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